

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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WHY WOODROW WILSON "BELONGS TO THE AGES"

"YAHIA DOCTOR WILSON! Yahia Doctor Wilson!" Egyptian mobs, shouting by the hour this cry, "Long Live Doctor Wilson," are cited by a traveler as evidence of the extent to which the Wilson ideals and principles have taken root in the hearts of the common people in the farthest corners of the world. These same ideals which helped to make Egypt a nation, Dr. William T. Ellis goes on to say, have been invoked by the new Turkey, by the Bedouins of the desert, by villagers in the Balkans, by natives of the Holy Land, and even among the fatalistic and unchanging peasants of Russia. And nowhere in his wide travels, he says, did he find the influence of the Wilson ideas more amazing than in Japan and China. Dr. Ellis's personal observations, reinforced by those of other travelers, convince him that "the Wilson name and the Wilson creed have found lodgment in a greater number of human minds throughout all the world to-day than any other name or platform except those of Jesus and Mohammed." In still further development of this startling claim, Dr. Ellis, as quoted by a correspondent of the *New York Times*, continues:

"Apparently, none of us who have been writing during the past seven years from the remote regions of the Old World has been able to make clear to stay-at-home America the unique and marvelous place the name and central ideas of President Wilson have come to hold in the minds of the masses of Asia and Africa, as well as of Europe.

"It may sound like an exaggeration to say so, but I think it is true that no other mortal man has ever attained so nearly absolutely universal fame as President Wilson. Often I have pondered the subject while in lands far outside the currents of civilized life—for the illiterate millions of Asia and the other backward continents must be considered in any summing up of really universal fame. They know nothing of the men ordinarily called famous in civilized lands. At best,

fame is little more than local celebrity. Shakespeare's name and Caesar's and Alexander's are unknown to two-thirds of the human race. Even contemporary military figures, like Foch and the Kaiser, had only a relatively limited circle of fame.

"But because of his magic appeal to the deepest sensibilities of all human life, which were given the wings of the morning by the unprecedented propaganda of the Allies, the Wilson principles quickly spread to the uttermost parts of the earth. There the innate vitality of the ideals caused them to take root and to grow. As no other wholly human man had ever done before, Woodrow Wilson voiced the basic instincts and desires of the race."



Wide World photograph

"THE WAY TO SUCCESS IS TO SHOW THAT YOU ARE NOT AFRAID OF ANYBODY EXCEPT GOD AND HIS FINAL VERDICT"

Peculiarly impressive are the tributes from men and papers which were numbered among his political opponents. Thus Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who led the Republican fight in the Senate against the Wilson League of Nations program, declares that "there is no figure more conspicuous than his in the events of that time which closed one period in the history of mankind and opened another." Mr. Hearst's papers, which bitterly fought Mr. Wilson's foreign policy, admit that "a great spirit has left us," and state that "friend and foe alike recognized the essential greatness of the man, a Christian gentleman, an American of unassailable ideals and motives." "No other American President entered so deeply into world affairs or wielded such an influence on cabinets and thrones," avers the *Chicago Tribune*, a Republican paper that shared Mr. Hearst's distrust of the Wilson foreign policy, and in the *Washington Post*, an independent paper that was in close sympathy with the Harding Administration, we read: "In a great era, when the

depths of humanity were stirred, Woodrow Wilson personified America. He filled the world's eye, and was literally the foremost man on the planet." "He gave utterance to the aspiration of humanity with an eloquence which held the attention of all

the earth and made America a new and enlarged influence in the destiny of mankind," says President Coolidge in an official proclamation. And Chief Justice Taft, a Republican ex-President who shared to a considerable extent Mr. Wilson's faith in the League of Nations, declares that "he will live in the ideals he preached and sought."

Turning to the Democratic papers that supported President Wilson in his fight for the League, we find a superlative tribute voiced by the *Memphis Commercial Appeal*, which calls the League of Nations "the greatest charter for human liberty that was ever written," and then declares that "Woodrow Wilson's place in history is beyond and higher than that of any other man, be he king, general or diplomat, since the beginning of the era marked by the coming of Christ." "Truly the world has lost its most outstanding figure," says the *Atlanta Constitution*. "We mourn one of whom it is not enough to say that he was the greatest American. He stood head and shoulders above the great men of the world," declares the *Philadelphia Record*. "The impress he left upon American thinking will never be wiped out," predicts the *Savannah News*. The *Pittsburgh Post* sees "tremendous significance" in the "world-wide demonstration of regard" for Mr. Wilson, because "it shows that, after all, it is the things of idealism that grip the heart of humanity."

"If Woodrow Wilson was a failure," remarks *Financial America*, an independent New York daily, "then the world would be thankful if there were more such failures." Another independent paper, the *Rochester Herald*, sees in Wilson "the greatest friend of all mankind since Lincoln." Above all his influence was a "moral influence," declares the *Newark News* (Ind.), in which we read further:

"Nothing he did was greater than his elevation of the war into a moral crusade for the deliverance of oppressed peoples and for the destruction of an outworn social order.

"This was the idealism for which he was so bitterly assailed. His enemies railed at him for trying to be the friend, the savior,

HISTORIC UTTERANCES OF WOODROW WILSON

FROM NEUTRALITY TO VICTORY

"The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name. We must be impartial in thought as well as in action."—*Proclamation, August 18, 1914.*

"There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."—*May 10, 1915.*

"The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."—*Note to Germany, May 12, 1915.*

"I can not consent to any abridgement of the rights of American citizens in any respect."—*Letter to Senator Stone, February 24, 1916.*

"Unless the Imperial German Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, this Government can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the Government of the German Empire altogether."—*Address to Congress, April 19, 1916.*

"The objects which the statesmen of the belligerents on both sides have in mind in this war are virtually the same, as stated in general terms to their own people and to the world."—*December 18, 1916.*

"It must be a peace without victory."

"No peace can last or ought to last which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property."

"I am proposing that no nation should seek to extend its polity over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own polity, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful."—*Address to the Senate, January 22, 1917.*

"All diplomatic relations between the United States and the German Empire are severed."—*Address to Congress, February 3, 1917.*

"I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States."

"We have no quarrel with the German people."

"The world must be made safe for democracy."

"The right is more precious than peace and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts."—*Address to Congress calling for War with Germany, April 2, 1917.*

"Our present and immediate task is to win the war and nothing shall turn us aside from it until it is accomplished."—*December 4, 1917.*

The "Fourteen Points," or "program of the world's peace," beginning with "open covenants of peace, openly arrived at," and "absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, alike in peace and in war," laying down specific conditions of peace, and demanding "a general association of nations" with "guaranties of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike."—*Address to Congress, January 18, 1918.*

"Force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."—*Speech at Baltimore, April 6, 1918.*

"The League of Nations was the only hope for mankind. . . Dare we reject it and break the heart of the world?"—*Address to the Senate, July 10, 1919.*

of humanity. They mocked him as a visionary, aspiring to too-millennial a peace.

"It is his vision that is most remembered and cherished now. His generation ventures to estimate his scholarship and his constructive political accomplishments. It weighs his intellectual and his political atmosphere. But it holds in abeyance its judgment of the atmosphere of aspiration he created and wonders how far this will waft, not his own country alone, but all the world, toward peace and friendship and helpfulness and a better common life.

"Not a scholar's grave, not a warrior's grave, not a statesman's grave is to be his, but the grave of a friend of peace and righteousness and humanity."

He laid down his life for his ideals, declares Raymond B. Fosdick, who was civil aid to General Pershing and under-secretary to the League of Nations. "As Secretary Stanton said at the death-bed of Lincoln," Mr. Fosdick adds, "Now he belongs to the ages." He was organized labor's "greatest friend in all history," President George L. Berry, of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, told a memorial meeting at Madison Square Garden, New York. On the same occasion ex-Ambassador John W. Davis declared that fate broke Woodrow Wilson's sword and left him on the battle-field, but "his spirit she could never break"; and Rabbi Wise paid this impassioned tribute:

"Men say he failed. He failed not. We failed. America failed, the America which, if it had stood by him as he stood for America, might have made him the immediate victor over every European conspiracy and American cabal.

"We failed, and we failed because we, his fellow Americans, were unequal to his vision, because we did not rise together to those mountain heights to which he summoned, to which he challenged. History will not forget his imperishable name. God give it that history will compassionately embalm in oblivion the names and the deeds of those

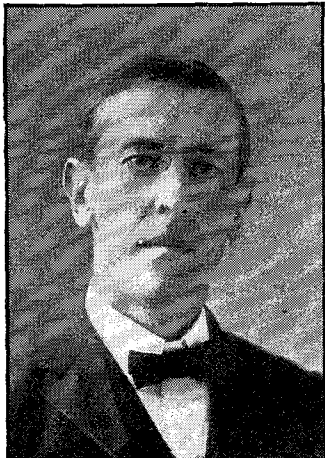
who, to punish your and my leader, the hope-bringer of humankind, struck him down and broke the heart of the world. God forgive them.

"And as for Wilson, he became not the builder of the new world, but he is its architect."

Enthusiastic as are the tributes of those who admired Woodrow



SENIOR AT PRINCETON
1879



PROFESSOR AT WESLEYAN
1888-1890



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PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON
1902-1910



GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY
1910-1912



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FIRST PRESIDENTIAL TERM
1912-1916

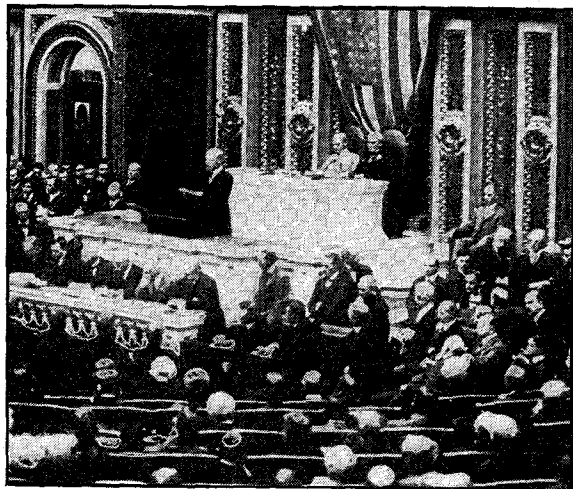
"This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication."—His First Inaugural, March 4, 1913.



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HIS FIRST GRANDCHILD—1915

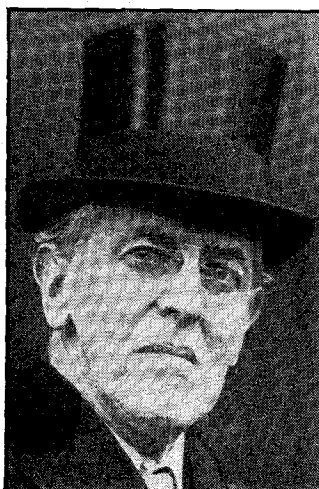
Francis Sayre, the son of Woodrow Wilson's second daughter Jessie, and Francis Bowes Sayre. This child was born in the White House, January 17, 1915.



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HIS WAR MESSAGE TO CONGRESS—APRIL 2, 1917

"The day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness, and the peace which she has treasured."



THE CRUSADER FOR THE
LEAGUE—SEPTEMBER, 1919

"We have accepted the truth, and we are going to be led by it."



ARMISTICE DAY—1923

Nearing the "Last scene of all, That ends this strange, eventful history."

A CAMERA RECORD OF WOODROW WILSON'S CAREER

Wilson, they are matched in feeling by the utterances of those who had distrusted his policies. Some recall the sharpness of the late Theodore Roosevelt's criticisms of the Wilson Administration for continuing in a state of unpreparedness even when it seemed inevitable that one day we should be drawn into the vortex of the World War. For instance the Philadelphia *North American*, formerly a supporter of Theodore Roosevelt, echoes that deceased President's animadversions on Mr. Wilson's tendency toward unpreparedness, when it says:

"For two years and a half, with the involvement of the United States growing steadily from probability to certainty, he discountenanced every project for strengthening its defenses, with the result that the nation entered the conflict unprepared and doomed to pay for the neglect in lives and treasure needlessly sacrificed.

"In the capacity of commander-in-chief, nevertheless, he displayed qualities which won the confidence of the country and the admiration of the world."

But the most severe criticism of Mr. Wilson touches his conduct after the Armistice and induces some journals, such as the Chicago *Tribune*, to speak of him rather in derogation as "the great internationalist." For instance, this daily tells us:

"He tried to do something which is beyond the intelligence and wisdom of any man. He tried by word to correct all the ills of foreign statecraft, accumulated in centuries, sharpened by national instincts and animosities, in all lands, and he failed by act to correct any of them or to preserve the rights of the United States anywhere.

"He could not, and no man could come down from a mountain-top to give laws to all the peoples, but a nationalistic

WOODROW WILSON'S CAREER IN BRIEF

- 1856 Born at Staunton, Virginia, December 28.
- 1879 Is graduated from Princeton University.
- 1882 Begins practise of law in Atlanta, Georgia.
- 1885 Begins teaching career at Bryn Mawr College; marries Ellen Louise Axson; publishes first book, "Congressional Government."
- 1888 Professor of History at Wesleyan University.
- 1890 Joins faculty of Princeton University.
- 1902 Becomes President of Princeton and publishes "A History of the American People."
- 1910 Elected Governor of New Jersey.
- 1912 Elected President of the United States.
- 1913 Inaugurated President March 4; sets a precedent by delivering first message to Congress in person April 6; signs Underwood Tariff Act October 3; signs Federal Reserve Act December 23.
- 1914 Occupation of Vera Cruz by American forces, April 21; death of Mrs. Wilson, August 14; August 18, counsels Americans to be strictly neutral with regard to the World War.
- 1915 Marries Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt, December 18; May 7 *Lusitania* sunk; May 10, "too proud to fight" speech at Philadelphia; first *Lusitania* note, May 12, demands of Germany disavowal, reparations and guaranty against repetition; W. J. Bryan resigns as Secretary of State, June 9.
- 1916 Tours the West for preparedness; sends Pershing into Mexico after Villa; is reelected President.
- 1917 Asks Congress to declare war on Germany, April 2.
- 1918 First outlines "Fourteen Points" as peace basis, January 8; calls for "force to the utmost," April 6; Armistice, based on Wilson's peace terms, ends war, November 11; President Wilson sails for Europe on December 4 to take part in Peace Conference; reaches Brest December 13.
- 1919 Peace Conference opens January 18; League of Nations Covenant adopted February 14; Treaty is signed June 28; President Wilson submits Versailles Treaty to Senate, July 10; begins speaking tour of West for Treaty on September 3; falls ill September 26; stricken with paralysis October 5.
- 1920 Peace Treaty defeated in Senate March 20; President awarded Nobel Peace Prize, December 20.
- 1921 Ends second Presidential term, March 4, and retires to private life.
- 1923 Last public utterance November 11, Armistice Day.
- 1924 Dies at Washington, D. C., February 3.

President could have served the righteous interests of the United States and have preserved American rights.

"Internationalism prevented Mr. Wilson from conducting satisfactorily the foreign affairs of the United States, and human limitations prevented him from managing successfully the affairs of other lands."

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, United States Minister to the Netherlands under the Wilson Administration, tells us that five achievements of Woodrow Wilson "will stand to his everlasting credit." They "put him among the great American Presidents," and "must be recognized by all fair and reasonable men," according to this commentator who, as quoted in a Princeton dispatch to the New York *American*, lists these achievements as follows:

"First, the wise program of national legislation which he carried through on his entrance into his high office, including especially the Federal Reserve bill, which kept us from panic and financial disaster during emergencies of the war.

"Second, the patience and firmness with which he handled the question of American entrance into the war, refusing to go in until it was unavoidable and until he had a united country behind him.

"Third, the vigor and efficiency with which he carried on the war after we were in, including the way in which he handled the great question of a selective draft.

"Fourth, the splendid way in which he made it clear that

America's purpose in the war was to promote the cause of liberty and peace in the world, as well as to protect her own interests.

"Fifth, the fine courage with which he advocated what seemed to him the best, if not the only way, of securing a lasting peace among the nations of the earth, and the absolute devotion with which he practically laid down his life for that cause."



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TEARS FOR THE DYING—ON THE SIDEWALK BEFORE THE WILSON HOME ON FEBRUARY 2

NEARING 1,000,000 VOTES IN "THE DIGEST'S" POLL

ONLY TWELVE INDIVIDUAL STATES of the forty-eight cast more votes in the last national election than have already been gathered by THE DIGEST, in its record-breaking poll on the Mellon tax-reduction plan. A total of 886,900 ballots were received in the first three weeks, and are shown in tabulation on the following page. The illustration in the middle of this page, showing how the piled-up ballots would tower above the Woolworth Building gives some idea of the tremendous popular response already registered. Another indication of the size of the early return is furnished by the fact that, were these 886,900 ballots laid end to end, they would reach seventy-five miles. The sheer size of this greatest of all unofficial referendum appeals to many of the newspaper commentators, whose editorials are beginning to flow into THE DIGEST office. Thus the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* calls the poll "an extraordinary example of journalistic enterprise, and one distinctly in the public service," and the New Haven *Evening Register* observes and calculates:

"Fifteen million ballots is more than half as many as the total number cast in our last national election. All of THE DIGEST ballots will, of course, not be filled out and returned; but even so, the results will give the clearest expression of American sentiment that we have yet had on the greatest issue confronting the nation to-day. THE DIGEST's undertaking is stupendous. The postage bill alone, if return stamps are enclosed, must exceed \$300,000. Then there is the printing, the secretarial work involved in gathering addresses and putting them on envelopes, and the counting of the returned ballots. We are actually given the spectacle of a weekly holding an informal national election."

The Helena (Mont.) *Independent* comments that, considering the size of the poll, it is likely to "bring 10,000,000 apathetic people to some decision, perhaps, on a vital question." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* believes that "the actual, unbiased opinion of the people could not be ascertained more accurately and fairly"; and the Valley City (N. D.) *Times-Record*, agreeing that the poll ought to have both an educational and stimulating effect, adds that:

"THE LITERARY DIGEST sends a letter out with each ballot explaining what the Mellon tax plan proposed to do, explaining clearly Mr. Mellon's claim that his plan will be impossible if Congress adopts a soldiers' bonus, and giving the criticism of Mr. McAdoo, and Commander Quinn, of the Legion, who favor a different plan that will cut taxes and pay a bonus, too, so that every voter is clearly informed on all these points and will vote for or against the Mellon Plan with full knowledge of what it is all about. This poll will certainly give the country an idea of the sentiment along these lines, and the result of it will be watched with much interest. There were practically twenty-seven million votes cast for President the last election and with fifteen millions voting upon the proposition as put forth by THE LITERARY DIGEST we should get a real sentiment from the country on tax-reduction, including the much-mooted bonus question, which appears to be the big thorn in the flesh on the route of tax-reduction."

Between these "thorns" of the bonus and the roses, or at least roseate prospects, of a general tax-reduction, THE DIGEST poll, this week, shows a further slight tendency away from the Mellon Plan. The first instalment of ballots, it may be recalled, showed

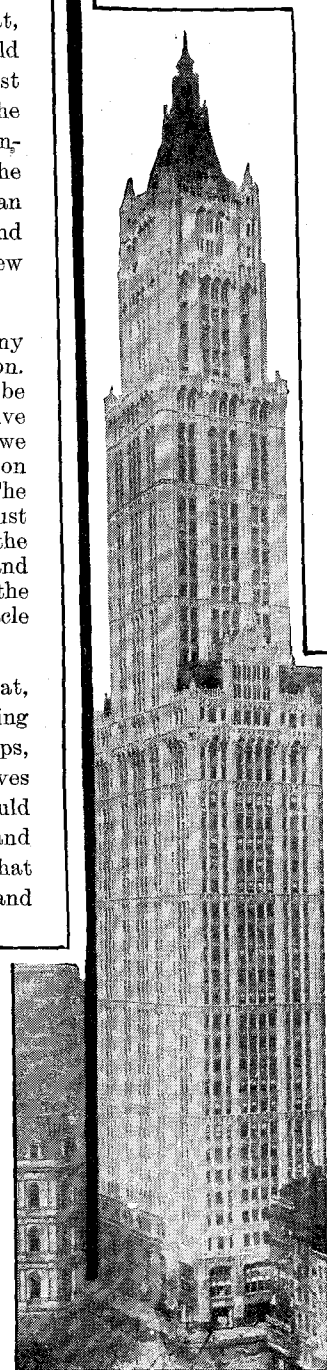
81.5 per cent. in favor of the measure, with 18.5 per cent. opposed. The second week's totals, printed last week, stood at 75.7 in favor to 24.3 opposed. This week the percentage stands 71.7 for and 28.3 against. For some reason, or more probably for a combination of reasons, the popularity of Mr. Mellon's plan, tho still going strong, seems to be suffering a slight decline. Among the possible causes it may be pointed out that the Mid-Western and Far-Western sections of the country, where the bonus idea is especially strong, are now more fully represented in the returns than they were in the two earlier tabulations. It is noteworthy,

also, that Congress is facing the possibility of a compromise between the Mellon Plan and some other tax-reducing measure fostered by the Democrats.

These two factors, it may be agreed, represent the strongest opposition to the passage of Mr. Mellon's measure in its original form. In judging the respective force of these influences, it may be interesting to compare the progress of sentiment, during the past three weeks, in sections of the country where the opposition is notably the strongest, and in sections where the plan seems to be most in favor, with little opposition from the bonus idea. The New England States, as indicated by the first returns as well as by the latest returns tabulated herewith, contain purer pro-Mellon sentiment than do the other parts of the country. The first tabulation showed 88.6 per cent. in favor of the measure to only 11.4 opposed. Last week the favoring percentage had fallen to 86.8 for and 13.2 against. This week a slight further decrease reduces the proportion to 86.4 in favor of the measure and 13.6 in opposition. It might be argued from this decreasing percentage on the "yes" side, both here and in the poll at large, that the country is experiencing a little of the tendency toward compromise now revealed in Congress.

Taking the West North Central group of States, as opposed to the New England group cited above, the first percentage ran 67.5 for the Mellon Plan as against 32.5 opposed, while the present percentage runs 61.7 in favor and 38.3 opposed. The decrease in favorable sentiment here, it will be observed, has been even more rapid than in the Northeastern States. Such Southern groups as the South Atlantic States and South Central States, both of the east and west division, while also showing a slight cooling of sentiment toward the Administration Plan, still seem to be rather more in favor of it than the West North Central group. Taking the vote as a whole, however, advocates of the Mellon Plan may point to the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury's measure still stands head and shoulders above all opposition. The New Haven *Evening Register* contributes two thoughtful paragraphs in this connection. Its editor points out that:

"In properly appraising the results of THE DIGEST's poll, two limitations must be borne in mind. First, the addresses of the 15,000,000 persons to whom ballots are sent are probably drawn largely from



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TALLER THAN THE WOOLWORTH TOWER

The ballots received in the first three weeks, if stacked in one column, would overtop the world's highest building by 180 feet. If laid end to end, the same ballots would extend 75 miles.

THE LITERARY DIGEST POLL ON THE MELLON PLAN FOR TAX-REDUCTION

Votes Received up to and Including February 1, 1924

	Favor the Mellon Plan Votes "Yes"	Oppose the Mellon Plan Votes "No"		Favor the Mellon Plan Votes "Yes"	Oppose the Mellon Plan Votes "No"
NEW ENGLAND STATES			WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Maine.....	8,157	1,809	1 Arkansas.....	4,552	2,603
2 New Hampshire.....	4,044	771	2 Louisiana.....	721	267
3 Vermont.....	4,927	880	3 Oklahoma.....	7,207	5,523
4 Massachusetts.....	42,009	5,974	4 Texas.....	29,101	15,593
5 Rhode Island.....	4,399	672	TOTAL VOTES.....	41,581	23,986
6 Connecticut.....	14,421	2,200	SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES		
TOTAL VOTES.....	77,957	12,306	1 Delaware.....	1,587	405
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES			2 Maryland.....	10,493	2,728
1 New York.....	87,201	19,336	3 District of Columbia.....	3,535	962
2 New Jersey.....	23,601	3,433	4 Virginia.....	10,565	4,773
3 Pennsylvania.....	47,119	12,152	5 West Virginia.....	7,567	3,312
TOTAL VOTES.....	157,921	34,921	6 North Carolina.....	8,280	6,877
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES			7 South Carolina.....	3,510	2,338
1 Ohio.....	48,812	23,099	8 Georgia.....	8,280	3,202
2 Indiana.....	15,873	8,849	9 Florida.....	3,956	1,512
3 Illinois.....	50,403	27,580	TOTAL VOTES.....	57,773	26,109
4 Michigan.....	30,741	12,706	MOUNTAIN STATES		
5 Wisconsin.....	11,590	7,008	1 Montana.....	153	66
TOTAL VOTES.....	157,419	79,242	2 Idaho.....	186	82
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES			3 Wyoming.....	98	56
1 Minnesota.....	15,593	9,880	4 Colorado.....	9,643	4,440
2 Iowa.....	7,880	5,288	5 New Mexico.....	46	38
3 Missouri.....	17,584	9,224	6 Arizona.....	510	279
4 North Dakota.....	364	214	7 Utah.....	17	10
5 South Dakota.....	586	544	8 Nevada.....	4	1
6 Nebraska.....	3,000	2,345	TOTAL VOTES.....	10,657	4,972
7 Kansas.....	6,395	4,375	PACIFIC STATES		
TOTAL VOTES.....	51,402	31,870	1 Washington.....	7,792	3,661
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES			2 Oregon.....	4,373	2,488
1 Kentucky.....	8,986	3,854	3 California.....	40,098	17,198
2 Tennessee.....	4,263	2,706	TOTAL VOTES.....	52,263	23,347
3 Alabama.....	5,362	2,908	STATES UNKNOWN.....		
4 Mississippi.....	2,887	1,458		7,405	3,346
TOTAL VOTES.....	21,498	10,926	GRAND TOTAL VOTES.....	635,876	251,025

TOTAL VOTES TO FEBRUARY 1, 1924 (INCLUSIVE), 886,901

telephone books and city directories. This tends to give a numerically disproportionate advantage to the established classes of society, to the disadvantage of the shifting population—the poor and the lowly—as well as the agricultural. This disproportion will probably be reflected in a larger pro-Mellon vote than a full canvass of the nation would give. It should be remembered, however, that in an official election the farmers and the poor are also apt to be at a similar disadvantage.

"In the second place, THE DIGEST poll is on the Mellon Plan, and the Mellon Plan only. Every one opposed to it, no matter from what motives, will be grouped together. Inveterate Democrats who will see their party through thick and thin, bonus-hunters who think of nothing but their bonus, Western insurgents, plutonians who abhor the idea of lower surtaxes—all these discordant elements will be thrown together. The poll, therefore, will show the proportion of Americans who favor the Mellon Plan, but it will not show the number who favor any one opposing program. The poll will show the strength of one group against a coalition of opponents."

A further consideration, is the fact, pointed out editorially by the Marion (Ill.) *Republican* and a number of other editors, that some voters may vote in favor of the Mellon Plan rather because they may feel that a vote of "No" would be against tax-reduction in general than because they are unreservedly in favor of the Mellon Plan. This idea is further brought out in an editorial in the Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer* and other papers which argue that all plans should have been presented to the voter for his consideration and decision. But another Southern paper, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, replies to this somewhat extreme position that "whether the Republicans favor this plan, or Democrats favor that plan, is of precious little importance. 'What is the best plan?' is the question Americans should ask themselves." The editor goes on:

"Naturally enough, Secretary Mellon's plan is the one which

has been given widest publicity, and is, therefore, the one with which the people are most familiar. What the people think of it, whether they approve or disapprove it, is of great weight just now. And it is in an effort to find out just what the people do think of it that THE LITERARY DIGEST is conducting its poll of fifteen millions of the men and women who make up the voting population of the country.

"On another page is set out at some length THE LITERARY DIGEST's own plan of polling the people. In a letter sent to each voter by THE DIGEST, some of the more important arguments for and against the Mellon Plan are outlined, so that the balloting is conducted without any propagandistic motive. When it is realized that only twenty-seven million votes were cast in the last Presidential election, it is apparent that a poll of fifteen million voters should reflect the opinion of the American people.

"Both Congress and the people will watch the results of THE DIGEST's poll with keen interest."

"The reaction of 15,000,000 citizens" on the question as to whether "the Mellon Plan will result in genuine reduction for the moderate taxpayer," agrees the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, "will be illuminating." This paper also believes that "THE LITERARY DIGEST poll of 15,000,000 citizens regarding their attitude of the Mellon Plan will doubtless draw a more general response than usual"—and the astonishingly heavy early returns on the poll, it may be mentioned, are bearing out this prediction. "The poll should be of the keenest interest to Congressmen," observes the Syracuse *Post-Standard*. "For it is not propaganda of which the Congress has recently seemed to have so cordial a distaste. It is simply a test of public opinion, conducted at tremendous expense." Nevertheless, remarked the same paper in a jocose editorial paragraph a few days later:

"THE LITERARY DIGEST will canvass 15,000,000 voters on the Mellon tax plan, which, like the making of peace, is Congressional business. Senator Moses has not summoned the editor of

THE DIGEST to explain what he means by it. Perhaps Senator Moses, who went into the Bok inquiry with enthusiasm, is fearful that he will just have one investigation after another."

Numerous other editors defend THE DIGEST against any charge of propaganda. "It is undoubtedly the most representative unofficial canvass ever undertaken in this country on any subject," believes the *Atlanta Constitution*. "The purpose of the Plan is fairly stated," adds the Albert Lea (Minn.) *Evening Tribune*—

"And so is its probable effect on the soldiers' bonus. It is free from propaganda, and the voters are requested to vote either 'Yes' or 'No' on the Mellon Plan. The ballot is secret, the voters merely being requested to give the State in which they reside. The opinion of fifteen million voters should let Congress know what the people think about it."

Equally complimentary is the Fort Wayne *News-Sentinel*, which announces its opinion that "the American people are fortunate in having an opportunity to vote at once on this important question," and the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* expresses its editorial opinion that:

"The final result of this great poll will afford a comprehensive view of the popular attitude on the issue generally regarded as paramount. The cry of propaganda perhaps may be raised against THE DIGEST and its enterprising undertaking but it can not be raised in sincerity by any one of sound sense familiar with THE DIGEST and its straw-vote methods. Perhaps some hard-pressed politician, opposing the Mellon Plan, may say that THE DIGEST poll reaches only 'the rich,' but in that case the rich must be numerous enough to include a majority of the voters."

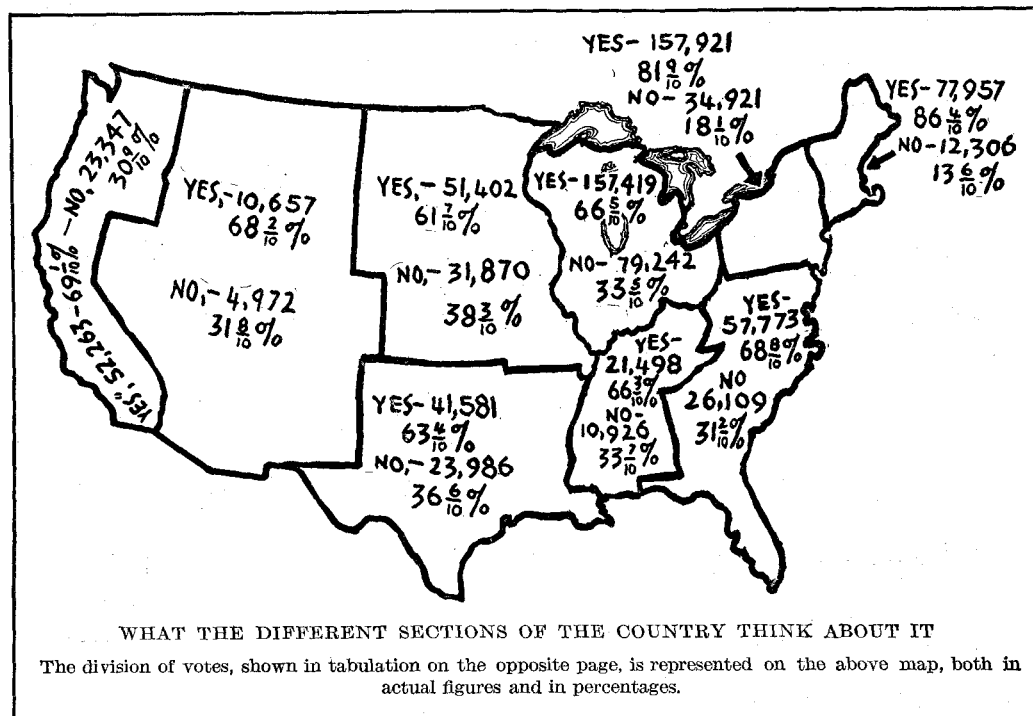
"The most exhaustive effort that has ever been made to get the unbiased sentiment of the voters of the nation," the Crookston (Minn.) *Daily Times* calls the poll. "During the past several years," notes the Scranton (Pa.) *Times*, "THE LITERARY DIGEST has conducted several mail-voting tests, but nothing on such an elaborate scale as the canvass to ascertain public sentiment on the Mellon Plan." The Tampa (Fla.) *Tribune*, the Topeka *State Journal*, the Des Moines *Capital*, the Duluth *News Tribune*, the Duluth *Herald*, the Hamilton (Ohio) *Daily News*, the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch*, the Helena *Independent*, and the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, among other journals, express their general belief, as summed up by the last-named paper, that "we may be sure that the vote as cast will be recorded faithfully without prejudice. The service which THE LITERARY DIGEST is giving in this connection is of the highest importance and will have far-reaching effect. It is the kind of information Congress needs and is wholly free from the suspicion of propaganda. We shall learn much from it."

A touch of humor is added to the run of comment by the editor of a sizable New York State paper, who falls under the mistaken impression that THE DIGEST poll deals, not with the Mellon Plan of tax-reduction, but with the Bok peace proposal. By way of completing his misapprehension, he assumes that that Bok proposal includes a plan by which United States is billed to enter the League of Nations. This editor concludes his spirited editorial with a declaration that:

"If the American people decide that the time has come for the

United States to join the League of Nations and the World Court, no objections on the part of a small minority of the United States Senate should be allowed to thwart that preference. The nation-wide vote to be registered by THE LITERARY DIGEST will be watched with more than passing interest, not only by friends of the League of Nations, but by that conscienceless circle of reactionaries who understand that if America is once aroused to a realization of the harm they have done their country and the world, their day of power will be done."

The first returns of 107,000 votes, tabulated and published in THE DIGEST two weeks ago, and showing sentiment a little better than four to one in favor of Secretary Mellon's recommendations,



proved a surprise, it appears, to a few prophets who believed that the poll would produce results almost unanimously in favor of the Mellon Plan. Thus the Utica (N. Y.) *Press*, after an introductory compliment to the effect that "among the most representative polls that have been attempted to test sentiment throughout the United States on matters that claim public attention, have been those conducted by THE LITERARY DIGEST," observes and comments that:

"Up to January 23, 107,145 votes had been received, of which 87,338 favored the Mellon proposals and 19,807 opposed. Due to the care with which THE LITERARY DIGEST conducts its referendums, this expression can be regarded as representative and it is the most general which has been recorded to date. The surprising aspect of the figures thus far, at least in this part of the country, would probably be to find so many against revision. The sentiment is largely for the changes, it is true, but why there should be any considerable number on the other side is a rather curious problem."

Of course, "there is always danger that a complex problem can not be intelligently submitted to a straw vote, which must content itself with a general 'Yes' or 'No,'" remarks the Grand Rapids *Herald*; but, in regard to the tax-reduction matter, concludes the editor:

"The first real question that must be settled is actually just such a question as THE DIGEST has tried to circumscribe in its wholesale questionnaire."

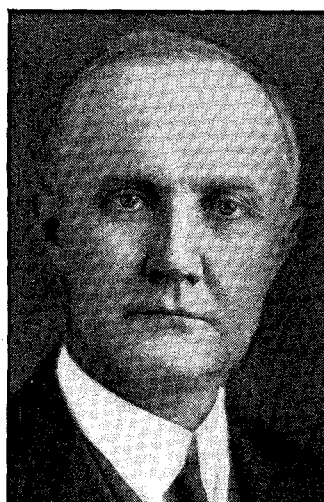
"The results of the poll, therefore, are bound to be significant. The honesty of it will not be questioned—thanks to the high position THE DIGEST holds in public confidence. Nor will the force of it—if emphatic in its message—be voidable. There are some questions of public policy which ought to rest upon a reading of the public will. This present question is one of them. THE DIGEST attempts a real public service in attempting, in good faith, to find the answer."



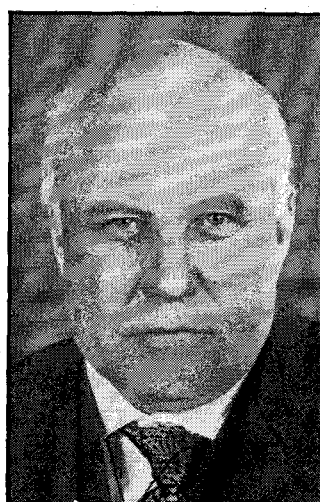
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THOMAS W. GREGORY
Attorney-General

International

FRANKLIN K. LANE
Secretary of the Interior

MEMBERS OF THE WILSON CABINET SAID TO HAVE HAD OIL CONNECTIONS AFTER LEAVING OFFICE

MORE SCALDINGS FROM TEAPOT DOME

THE REAL DISASTER in the naval oil reserves exposure, declares Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., "has been caused not by unlawfully and fraudulently taking oil that should have been held in trust for the Navy, but by undermining the faith of the American people in their Government, in the honesty of public officials, and in the integrity of big interests." "Every fairly intelligent person in the United States who has kept up with events knows that bribery and fraud are not the exception, but the rule, in big business and politics," agrees the editor of *The Texas Oil World*, of Fort Worth, and an Eastern editor wonders after reading the testimony brought out by Senator Walsh whether bribery and corruption is confined to the oil business.

While former Secretary of the Interior Fall is made to bear the brunt of the Teapot Dome scandal, Secretary of the Navy Denby also comes in for considerable censure for having initiated the transfer of the naval oil reserves to Mr. Fall's department. "The moral effect of Mr. Fall's refusal to answer questions when first subpoenaed," writes Clinton W. Gilbert in the *New York Evening Post*, "will be as damaging as any evidence that can be brought forth." In fact, no defense of the former Cabinet official can be found in the American press, it seems, altho we are reminded by a *New York Times* reader that "the Senate and no one else is responsible for Secretary Fall."

Next to Mr. Fall, the chief sufferer, in the opinion of Washington correspondents, at least, is ex-Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who with Mr. Lane, Mr. Gregory, and Mr. Garrison—all members of the Wilson Cabinet—are said to have entered the service of the Doheny oil organization after their retirement. Moreover, according to the Doheny testimony, they were retained because of the value he placed on their influence with the Democratic Administration. But of the four, only Mr. McAdoo is still in the political arena. That he will be elimi-

nated as a Democratic presidential possibility by the fact that he was retained as counsel by the Doheny interests at a salary of \$25,000 a year is freely predicted in Washington, say the correspondents. President Coolidge, on the other hand, "is not among those who believe that Mr. McAdoo's engagement as special counsel reflects on the former Cabinet official in such manner as to disqualify him for Presidential office," observes the Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Evening*

Public Ledger. But "Dohenyism," we are assured by the *Syracuse Post-Standard* (Rep.) "has suffered in the public mind, and it would be a waste of time to deny that Mr. McAdoo must suffer politically from his legal relationship with Doheny." "Before the campaign was over his Doheny connection would be called his 'Dough-heny' connection," remarks the independent *Springfield Republican*. "Mr. McAdoo is totally unavailable as a Presidential candidate," asserts the independent *St. Louis Star*. "It is not a question of honesty, or of corruption, but of expediency." As the Democratic *Montgomery Advertiser* puts it:

"The Democrats have naturally put the Teapot Dome scandal to the fore. They have educated the public to expect sensations and have represented with some truth that the scandal would be the greatest the country has known in a generation. The Democratic party can hardly nominate for President a leader who is as badly tarred with the oil scandal as Mr. Fall, and at the same time make an issue of the Teapot Dome scandal."

"An early and killing frost" is expected by the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* (Ind. Rep.) to wither whatever hopes Mr. McAdoo might have had, and the independent *New Haven Journal-Courier* agrees that

the former Secretary of the Treasury has ceased to be a factor in the coming campaign. As the *Hartford Times* (Ind. Dem.) points out:

"The cases of McAdoo and Fall are in no sense alike. Fall, while an officer of the Government, entered into the reprehensible negotiations which are the cause of the present investigation,



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THE NEW PROSECUTOR
Ex-Senator Atlee Pomerene, appointed by President Coolidge as associate with Silas H. Strawn in prosecuting the oil land cases for the Government.

and soon after that time accepted huge loans. McAdoo, on the other hand, was merely hired as a lawyer after he had left government employ. But McAdoo can not get an explanation, however frank and convincing it may be, into the minds of enough voters to make it possible for him to be elected President if he could be nominated. In a Presidential year the public mind does not stop to analyze. It does not listen to explanations, no matter how valid. Oil is going to be the issue in this campaign. No man can be elected President to whom the taint of an oil connection can be established, no matter how innocent the victim may be.

"Democratic chances of victory have been materially increased by the revelation of the rank unfitness of important members of the Republican Administration for posts of public trust. To capitalize those chances the Democratic party must give the country an alternative, politically as well as otherwise satisfactory. McAdoo is not now such an alternative, but there are men in the Democratic party who are."

Certainly, as Frank R. Kent writes in the *Baltimore Sun*, "in the history of American politics there has been no more swift and sudden turn of the wheel than the Teapot Dome scandal has brought about." The turn, it might be added, affects both major parties. Continues this Washington correspondent:

"Two weeks ago the Coolidge prospects were fair and pleasing. The Johnson boom had shrunk to insignificant size and there was not a cloud in the sky, save the rather remote possibility of a La Follette third-party movement. But the scalding steam of the Teapot Dome exposure has altered things. And all this on the eve of a Presidential campaign."

"It is an unprecedented political situation. It throws everything in the air. The smugness and serenity of the Coolidge counselors have vanished overnight."

"But turn to the Democratic side, and what happened to them has left their leaders running around in circles. As a result of the Teapot Dome exposures they were suddenly presented with what seemed a winning issue. They had practically proved corruption and fraud in the highest Republican circles. Then came the revelation that William G. McAdoo—the leading candidate for the nomination—was in the pay of Doheny. The Democratic party has to choose between giving up the issue or giving up the individual. Of course, the man goes overboard."

"On the other hand, with the elimination of McAdoo as the Democratic candidate the scandal still remains an exclusively Republican one, and there may come a national revulsion against the party responsible that will bury Mr. Coolidge under an avalanche of votes and sweep any Democrat, about whom there is no odor of Doheny money, straight into the White House."

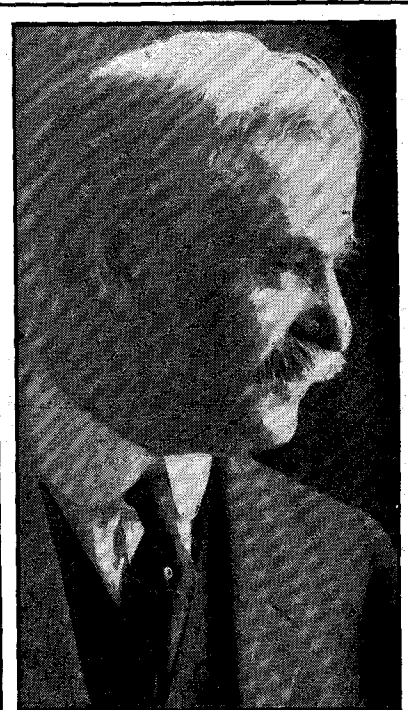
"No Administration was ever placed in a more embarrassing position than the present one now occupies as a result of the naval oil reserves disclosures," agrees the Democratic *Birmingham Age-Herald*. "It can not shed Albert B. Fall, as a liability, now that he is discredited," maintains the *Hartford Times* (Ind. Dem.). The Harding order transferring the leases, we read in

the *New York World* (Ind. Dem.) "was issued not only without the knowledge of Congress, but also without the advice of Mr. Hughes, the ablest lawyer in the Cabinet." As the Washington correspondent of the *Newark News* points out:

"It will be the job of Mr. John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican National Committee, to have the organization stress the defense that the Republican party can not be indicted for the derelictions of one man, Mr. Fall; that guilt is personal and a whole party can not be stigmatized for the offenses of the individual. The Democratic answer to this was stated yesterday at Chicago by Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, Vice-Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee. The Republican party claims credit for its achievements, she said, and likewise must be held responsible for its failures."

"But the Republicans have almost as much ammunition in the present case as the Democrats," thinks the *Indianapolis News* (Ind.), while the *New York Herald*, *Philadelphia Inquirer*, and other Republican papers congratulate the country on having such a "calm, clean, courageous and high-minded man as Calvin Coolidge at the helm." "The storm will pass, leaving him untouched," predicts the *Philadelphia paper*. Now, notes the independent *Seattle Times*, "the whole matter will be threshed out in a court of law, where it properly belongs." "The question of whether the leases were a bad bargain for the Government is still to be settled," remarks the *Chicago Tribune* (Ind. Rep.), and "any attempt of political tricksters in Congress to stampede President Coolidge is quite certain to fail," maintains *The Inquirer* in another editorial, "for he is not made of stampeding stuff."

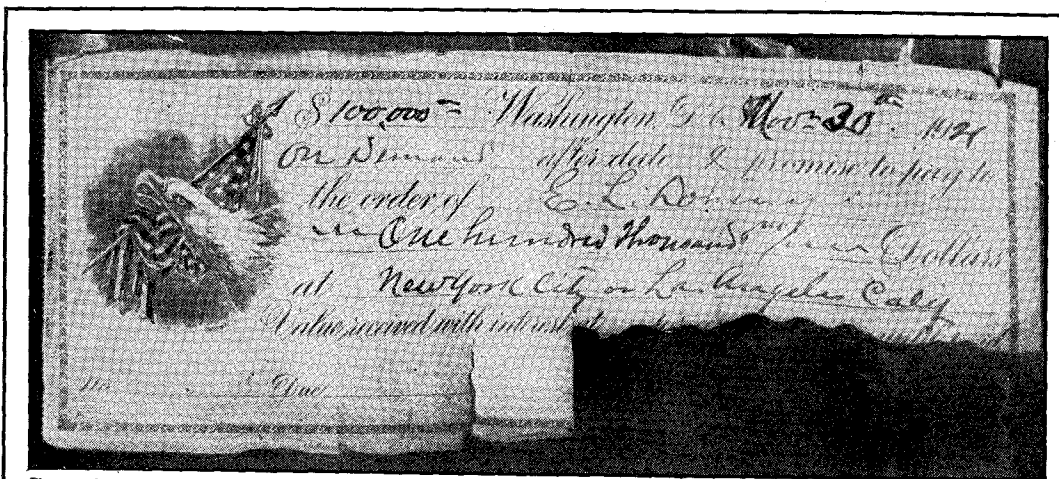
The first step of the special counsel from each major political party, we are told, will be to institute injunction proceedings to prevent further extraction of oil from the naval reserves. Also, writes a new Edgar Allan Poe in the *Baltimore Evening Sun*, "Doheny, Sinclair, and Fall should be proceeded against criminally, without delay, as demanded by an aroused and outraged public." There must be action that will stand as a warning to the crooked for a generation," asserts the independent *Detroit Free Press*.



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CHIEF INQUISITOR

Thomas F. Walsh, Montana, a Democratic member of the Senate Public Lands Committee, who has taken the leading part in examining witnesses in the oil-lease inquiry.



Photograph by United

A FAMOUS \$100,000 SCRAP OF PAPER

Photograph of Albert B. Fall's note to Edward L. Doheny to cover a cash loan. The signature was torn off, according to Mr. Doheny, so that in case of his death, his executors could not press Mr. Fall for payment.

THE ATTACK ON DAUGHERTY

MORE THAN A YEAR AND A HALF AGO President Harding was advised by the influential Republican New York *Tribune* to ask "a speedy resignation from his Attorney-General." Now the Attorney-General is again the object of sharp attack, which comes from both parties. His name is coupled with that of Secretary Denby, but while the latter's dismissal is wanted because of what he did with the oil leases, Mr. Daugherty's resignation is called for on the ground that Congress and the people have lost confidence in him, not because of anything he has done, but because of what he has failed to do.

It is this lack of definite charges against Daugherty that leads to some impatience with the demands for his dismissal. His critics admit there is no proof that he was implicated with Senator Fall in connection with the oil leases, and, in fact, he denies that he was ever consulted as to the "wisdom or legality of the leases." So the Buffalo *Express* feels that there is more politics than righteous indignation in Democratic support of the Senate resolution calling for his dismissal. This Republican paper wants it clearly understood that "if Daugherty is to be dropt on account of the oil leases, it must be on the strength of evidence, not yet produced, that he has failed in his duty, not because he has earned the hatred of Democrats by his prosecutions of the war-contract and chemical-patents cases."

And others, who do not actually defend Mr. Daugherty, have no patience with the demands in Congress for his immediate resignation. The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* and the Richmond *News-Leader*, both Democratic papers, argue that the ends of justice will be better met by having both Denby and Daugherty remain in office pending proceedings in the courts of law. While the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) is inclined to agree that the usefulness of Secretary Denby and Attorney-General Daugherty is at an end, it argues that "the time and method of their going should be left for the President to determine." It does not believe that Mr. Coolidge will "let spring pass into summer with Messrs. Denby and Daugherty still in the Cabinet." Congress may constitutionally remove an executive officer by impeachment, but it can not do so by "a resolution of no confidence." And *The Republican* warns us that "if Congress may force or seek to force the resignation of a Cabinet minister by resolution, it may some time attempt to force the retirement of the President himself, and thus establish control of the executive power."

But many papers seem to agree that the reasons cited in the Wheeler resolution calling for Mr. Daugherty's dismissal are good and sufficient, and they do not seem to worry greatly over the manner of his going. The resolution, it will be remembered, asserted that the Department of Justice has taken no action on alleged acts of negligence and corruption in the Veterans' Bureau, on disclosures made before the Senate Public Lands

committee, no action "in prosecuting to a conclusion the so-called war-fraud cases." It cited President Coolidge's employment of outside counsel as proof that "Harry M. Daugherty has lost the confidence of the President of the United States." The resolution further stated that "the said Harry M. Daugherty has lost the confidence of the Congress of the United States and of the people of the country, and the Department of Justice has fallen into disrepute," therefore "it is the sense of the United States Senate" that the President request his "immediate resignation."

The time has come for Mr. Daugherty to leave the Cabinet,

voluntarily, or otherwise, agree papers of Republican leanings like the Kansas City *Star*, Philadelphia *North American*, and Boston *Herald*. As Mr. Robert Choate, Washington correspondent of the Boston Republican paper puts it, everybody in Administration circles "shivers when Daugherty's name is mentioned, no matter in what connection."

Since "from a partizan standpoint every day that Mr. Coolidge keeps Messrs. Daugherty and Denby in his Cabinet is Democratic gain," it seems to the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) that the Democratic demand for Mr. Daugherty's dismissal is "entirely disinterested." *The Record* observes that "while the national attention is focused on the Attorney-General's part in the scandalous oil leases, the courts are throwing out proceedings which he has instituted, with comments upon the insufficiency of the cases, that would put to blush a youngster recently admitted to the bar." For instance, a Federal court disposed of Mr. Daugherty's attack on the Chemical Foundation "in terms which would make a lawyer of any sensitiveness, any professional pride, feel like retiring from the bar and going to work at some job that he knew something

about." Mr. Daugherty attacked the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, we read, and "the United States Supreme Court threw the case out with unflattering comments on the way it was prepared." Then Mr. Daugherty attacked Benedict Crowell, former Assistant Secretary of War, and six others, for fraud in giving contracts under the cost-plus system. The court refused to consider these charges, on the ground that the indictment was obscure and did not support its conclusions by facts. And a non-political newspaper, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, says: "The much-advertised application for an injunction in the railroad strike case, the Chemical Foundation fiasco, the shipping prosecutions, the Sugar Exchange episode, and a variety of others, have successively added to the distrust and disbelief of the average man in the actual good faith behind the actions taken."

"Daugherty's régime has been notoriously dark," is the way Victor Murdock's Wichita *Eagle* (Ind.) puts it. In short, concludes the Omaha *World-Herald* (Ind.), Mr. Daugherty is not the kind of man to be left in charge of the great Department of Justice, if popular respect for the Government is to be preserved."



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"AS CLEAN AS A HOUND'S TOOTH"

So Attorney-General Daugherty is described by his fellow Ohioan, Senator Willis, but a resolution is before the Senate asking President Coolidge to call for his resignation on the ground that he has lost the confidence of Congress and the nation.

A NEW AND UNEXPECTED TURN in the Republican-Democratic free-for-all to reduce taxes, which began last November and bids fair to continue until Congress adjourns, came on January 30, when Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee met independently of the Democrats and approved Chairman Green's proposal that taxpayers be allowed to deduct 25 per cent. of the tax on incomes received during 1923. "This retroactive reduction of personal income taxes," triumphantly declares the Republican Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "is the answer to the partizan attacks of the Democrats upon the Mellon plan." Secretary Mellon's plan provides that reductions shall become effective in 1925, on 1924 taxes; Mr. Green proposes to give the income taxpayer immediate relief. This is made possible by the fact that the Treasury surplus for 1923 will be approximately \$320,000,000, some \$225,000,000 of which would be refunded to individual taxpayers under the Green plan. Or, if one's income tax is paid in four instalments, it is suggested, the instalment due December 15 can be withheld. Secretary Mellon, by the way, believes the Green plan to be practical and feasible, even if the Treasury is required to refund the 25 per cent. As we are told by the *Inquirer's* Washington correspondent:

"I realize that this is not a scientific plan," says Chairman Green, "but it was impossible to make the rates of the pending (Mellon) bill apply to the tax to be paid this year, and this is the only method by which immediate relief can be given."

LET 'EM FIGHT!

—Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.

"This Republican proposal will make very hard the path of





those Democrats who are able to see nothing save and except their own Garner bill. Their expected cry that it is 'playing politics' will not get them very far. In the beginning the Mellon plan was offered as a non-partizan measure. Many Democrats tried to so deal with it, but their ultra-partizan brethren overbore them. They began bidding for votes in the lower brackets, where votes were most plentiful. Their partizanship was so emphatic that they refused a mistaken House Republican offer for a compromise. The Republicans' latest move has upset the Democratic apple-cart. Democrats can hardly oppose it now, even if they cared or dared to do so.

"The general effect of the proposal should be excellent. Business should feel a stimulation, as the taxpayer is given new hope that his load is to be lightened by 25 per cent."

"Here is a stroke of political strategy," admits the *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot* (Ind. Dem.), which, to the independent *Baltimore Sun*, "is a commentary on the bankruptcy in leadership which afflicts the party of Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland at the present time." Moreover, we are reminded by the independent *Providence Bulletin*:

"This is the third important recommendation that the Ways and Means Committee has framed this week. The other two are the provisions made for no differentiation between earned and unearned incomes up to five thousand dollars and 25 per cent. reduction on all earned incomes up to twenty thousand dollars."

Several independent and independent Democratic editors, on the other hand, can find little to praise in the Green 25 per cent. refund plan, and others see in it a means of camouflaging an Administration scandal that is receiving attention in Washington at this moment. "The sudden decision of the Republican leaders to make this cut in taxes is an effort to retake the campaign ground lost as a result of the Teapot Dome naval reserve scandal," maintains the independent *St. Louis Star*, and the independent *Milwaukee Journal* observes that, "coming thus suddenly after two months of tax discussion, the Green plan savors strongly of a scramble to bring forward something popu-

lar." The *Buffalo Express* (Ind. Rep.) warns us that "the rebate machinery of the Internal Revenue Bureau, as many taxpayers know, works only with creaks and groans of reluctance," but it remains for the independent Democratic *Hartford Times* to deliver the *coup de grâce*. Says this New England paper:

"Two things conspire to make the Republicans seek straws to grasp at. It is necessary, for one thing, to find some means of offsetting the superior attractiveness of Representative Garner's plan over Secretary Mellon's, due to its sweeping exemptions for the very small taxpayers and other advantages. The Garner plan made friends in Congress faster than the Mellon plan, because its political desirability was apparent. The Democrats have been coy about surrendering their advantage. So the Republicans have been confronted with the danger that when the two measures reach the floor of the House the Garner plan will be passed by Democratic and insurgent Republican votes, and the Mellon plan left high and dry.

"If that happened there would be no prestige for the Republican party in the fall campaign on account of tax-reduction. Whatever political benefit was to be derived would go to the Democrats. So the Republicans of the Committee met behind closed doors and decided to divide the existing Treasury surplus with the taxpayers by reducing their current taxes, instead of making them wait a year for the reduction.

"Because of the oil scandal the Republican party is in grave need of something to restore its prestige. Tax-reduction which doesn't take effect for a year couldn't do it, especially when there is danger that the tax-reduction will be dictated by Democrats. Hence the plan to cut this year's taxes.

"The haste and nebulousness of Chairman Green's announcement is an evidence of the extremity into which the party supposedly in power has been put. The details of the plan haven't been worked out, and the exact amount of the reduction hasn't been figured, but it is hoped to make it 25 per cent. The expectation is that every income taxpayer who gets a 25 per cent. rebate on his bill will rise up and call the Republican party blest and forget about Teapot Dome.

"It is a clever scheme, and the relief will be welcomed by every taxpayer. It remains to be seen if it will be effective in obliterating the pungent and overpowering odor of all that envelops the Republican Administration at this writing."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

BLOC legislation blocks legislation.—*Boston Post*.ONE source of trouble is that it is cheaper to throw bricks than it is to lay them.—*Cincinnati Post*.IN the Teapot Dome affair it appears that oil will mix no better with whitewash than it will with water.—*Beloit News*.ANDERSON of the New York Anti-Saloon League is now eligible for admission to the Society of Scofflaws.—*Philadelphia Record*.WHAT Doctor Zangwill wants is to have us maintain a melting-pot for Europe's rabble and a frying-pan for ourselves.—*Toledo News-Bee*.A DAILY paper describes how playing chess makes one forget the cold. It is certainly an improvement on drafts!—*The Passing Show (London)*.SOME are bent with toil, and some get crooked trying to avoid it.—*Lincoln Star*.A DANGEROUS demagog is a man who has no respect for a million dollars.—*Detroit Free Press*.WHAT we need now is a magazine full of articles showing how famous men got poor.—*Elizabeth Journal*.SECRETARY DENBY says that he would do it again tomorrow, but he's not likely to get a chance.—*Indianapolis News*.THIS seems to be the life for the "Devil Dog" in Philadelphia, but it's a dog's life for the bootleggers.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.U. S. GRANT got a big reputation saying "Let Us Have Peace," but when Edward Bok tries it, they investigate him.—*Syracuse Herald*.THE danger in having liberal ideas is that you may cling to them and be called an old foggy ten years from now.—*St. Joseph News-Press*.IN the last generation, says a medical writer, man has learned to put off death an additional ten years, thus marking another distinction between death and taxes.—*Detroit News*.WE don't believe the report that Mr. Munsey will merge the LITERARY DIGEST and the *Police Gazette*, keeping the best features of both.—*New York World*.A CONTEMPORARY is of the opinion that motor cars will be cheaper this year. It is feared that in that case pedestrians will also show a downward tendency.—*Punch (London)*.A BERLIN editor says that Germany looks to the world for justice. Germany, however, probably will not be subjected to any such severe treatment.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.MAN, we are reliably informed, is only a little lower than the angels, and we have our moments of depression when we wonder how low the angels are, anyway.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.DR. THOMAS NIGHTINGALE reports that Ellis Island immigrants are confined in wire cages during the night. A moderate ration of birdseed is now all that is required to qualify them for Sing-Sing.—*The Passing Show (London)*."THE trouble with farming," says Uncle Henry Dusenberry of Paw Paw Ridge, "is that so few of us farmers have friends like Mr. Doheny and Mr. Sinclair when the taxes come due, or we feel the need of a few head of cattle."—*New York World*.DON'T buy guilt-edged securities.—*Tampa Tribune*.THAT naturalist who says our wild life is disappearing must be a Philadelphian.—*Duluth Herald*.A WELFARE report says that a family of five can live on \$9.60 a week. A family of five what?—*Providence Bulletin*.THE German Secretary of the Interior is probably chasing all over Europe looking for Harry F. Sinclair.—*Indianapolis News*.THE red flag must be kept off the White House at all hazards. Harry Sinclair might mistake it for an invitation to a sale.—*Cleveland Press*.JUDGING by the way they poured unsecured loans on him, Secretary Fall had a whale of a credit in oil circles, anyway.—*Indianapolis Times*.If you wish to know a man's income, ask him where the surtax should begin.—*Minneapolis Star*.You can say one thing for henpeckery. Husbands under a thumb are seldom under indictment.—*Atlantic City Press Union*.For that matter, the churches have a first-class peace plan they are not using at present.—*Associated Editors (Chicago)*.ONE trouble with most golfers is that they can't reconcile the eighteenth amendment with the nineteenth hole.—*Tampa Tribune*.WE'LL never have a Labor Government in this country unless we jack up Cabinet salaries to compete with union wages.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.OF course, a man should own his home, and he can do it if he will rear a family of bricklayers and plasterers.—*Cleveland Times-Commercial*.

A NEW book entitled "Half Hours with Insects," written by a well-known entomologist, is to be published next month.

But surely in the case of a mosquito this is at least twenty-nine minutes too long.—*Punch (London)*.WE read something somewhere about the meek inheriting the earth, but somebody seems to be successfully contesting the will.—*Tampa Tribune*.THERE were thirty-five fewer lynchings in America during 1923 than in 1922. Perhaps because many of their song-writers had sought sanctuary over here.—*London Opinion*.THE Teapot Dome testimony develops that there has been quite a little money carried around the country in satchels that the pay-roll grip bandits overlooked.—*Kansas City Star*.AFTER forty-four years' service the head-keeper of the elephant-house at the Zoo has retired. During the whole of that time he has never mislaid one of his charges.—*Punch (London)*.IT was not surprising that the officers of the *Shenandoah* should have a difference of opinion while they were all up in the air, but fortunately they didn't have a falling out.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.VERILY, back East is the headquarters of "easy money." Now comes Mr. Anderson, big Anti-saloon Leaguer, who gets \$25,000 from "a perfect stranger" and passes it on to another "perfect stranger" to spend.—*Scripps-Paine Service (San Diego)*.

"MAD DOVE! MAD DOVE!"

—Gale in the Los Angeles Times.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

FOREIGN APPRAISALS OF WOODROW WILSON

AS IN LIFE, SO IN DEATH Woodrow Wilson is revealed in European newspapers as eliciting the fervent admiration, almost adoration, of his adherents, and the equally ardent antagonism of his opponents. But the latter, it is noted, soften somewhat their criticism in the hour of his demise, and

"Opinions will possibly always be divided as to whether he did right to attend in person the Versailles Conference. With all his driving force, with all his enthusiasm for clear-cut principles, and for a settlement that would cause war to cease in the world, he was ill-equipped for a day-to-day struggle with the trained diplomatists of Europe. Death has robbed the world of a great citizen, but it has given us the hope that his spirit may survive in the future direction of the external politics of his country he served so zealously."

According to the London *Morning Post* Mr. Wilson was "very American in his tenacity, his will, his idealism, his respect for law and, if we may say so, very American also in a stern confidence in his own powers." Personally analyzed this daily finds that—

"He was essentially a lonely man. Like so many men of Puritan breed, he kept as great a distance between himself and other men as between himself and his Maker. It is easy to scoff at such an attitude, but we ought to remember that it was a defect of magnificent qualities.

"His end was tragic, but his dreams were splendid, and he now takes a sure place among the illustrious men who have molded the destinies of America."

As to Mr. Wilson's war record, the London *Daily Telegraph* remarks:

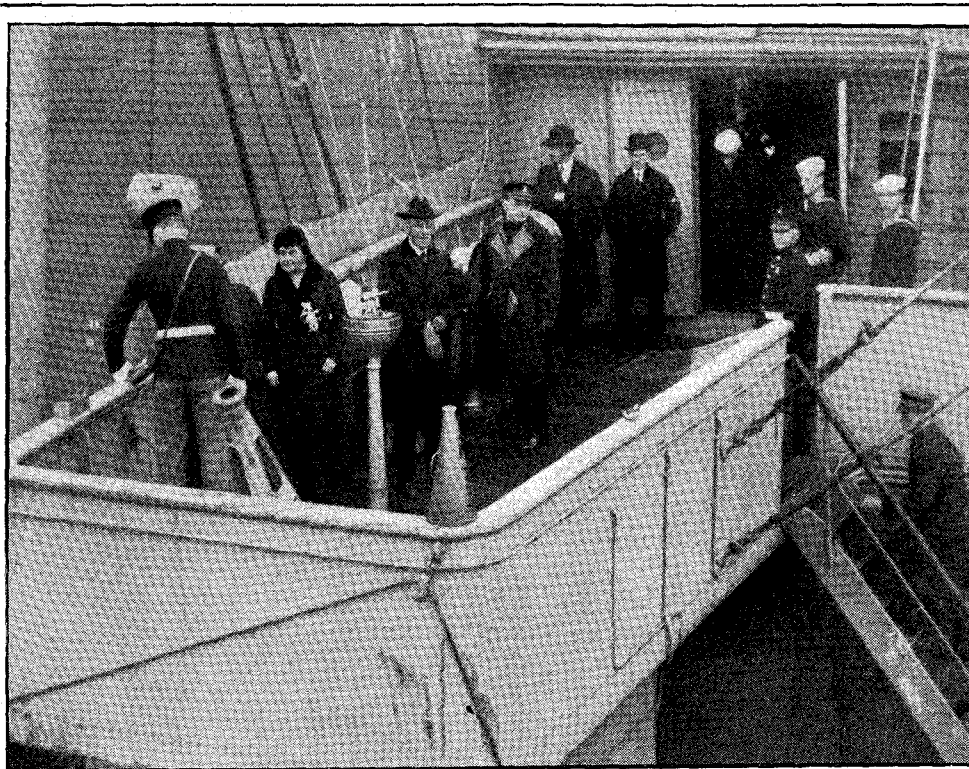
"So far from appearing to those who come after us as the correctly conventional interpreter of the sense and will of the American democracy throughout that vast experience, Wilson will be seen by them as the supreme inspirer and captain of the enterprise who led them into it as no other man among them could have done."

In the opinion of the London *Daily Chronicle*, according to Mr. Wilson's conception, the League was "the keystone giving value to the Treaty, and America was the keystone giving value to the League." But "by her withdrawal his whole work as he had planned it collapsed, the world we now grope in is made of its ruin, and it is far from certain that but for his illness this would have been so." Bitter are the words of the Laborite London *Daily Herald*, which declares:

"It is not a tragedy that he is dead—it is a relief. The tragedy was that he failed so disastrously to carry through the plans he formed for a wise and generous peace. He might have been one of the greatest figures in history.

"His record belongs to the pathetic class of those who might have been. The pinnacle of the vast tragedy of Versailles was the tragedy of Woodrow Wilson. The man who came to save Europe actually assisted in its destruction, and, while he signed the fatal pact, he still believed he was a savior."

Of particular point are the impressions of Mr. Lloyd George, who toiled with Mr. Wilson at the Peace Conference. To the London correspondent of the New York *Times*, he speaks of Mr. Wilson as having been "a very great man," yet "like all



International Newsreel photograph

WHEN HE SAILED FOR THE PEACE CONFERENCE

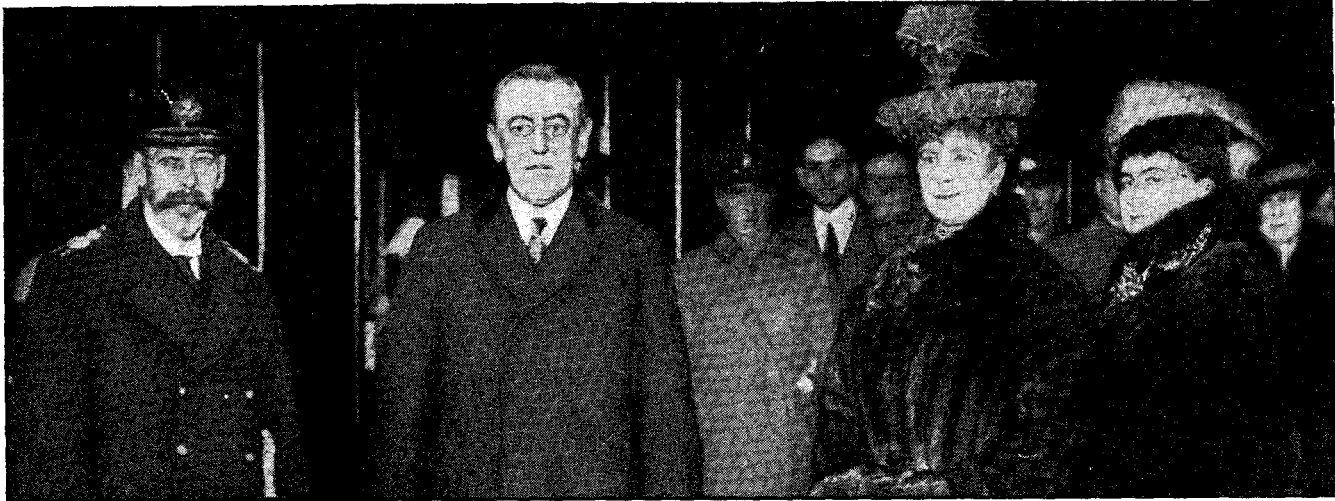
Some editors say, "opinions possibly will always be divided as to whether he did right in going."

even the German press, the least cordial toward his memory, seem to think of him as "a man of whom the world hoped much, and by whom it was sadly disappointed." Meanwhile those who praise him for the "magnificent failure" of his attempt to have America in the League of Nations call attention to the fact that he had been dead only twenty-four hours when an American Minister, in the person of Joseph C. Grew, American Envoy to Switzerland, "participated officially in a League of Nations session for the first time." Among enthusiastic expressions in the English press we have the declaration of the London *Sunday Express* that he was "the greatest American since Abraham Lincoln." It concedes that he was "a failure like Moses, because he was not allowed to lead Europe into the Promised Land," but it maintains that:

"In one hundred years the historian will rank his failure as a peacemaker higher than the success of any other figure in the Great War.

"Already the limelight of fame is dim on the faces of the men who slew Wilson's dream. Five years of disenchantment have restored our lost perspectives. Wilson, on his deathbed, dwarfs his betrayers on both sides of the Atlantic. . . . He was crucified by the politicians."

The London *Westminster Gazette* finds Woodrow Wilson's career "an outstanding example in modern times of the idealist in politics," and it goes on to say:



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WHEN BRITAIN HONORED HIM

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson with King George and Queen Mary on the occasion of his visit to London.

great men, he had his defects, but these will be quickly forgotten in the magnitude of his lifework." Mr. Lloyd George conceives that "he was a failure, but a glorious failure," and he adds: "It will perhaps be a generation before the greatness of Woodrow Wilson will be appreciated at its real value by his country." In another interview to an Associated Press correspondent in England, Mr. Lloyd George is quoted as saying:

"The tragedy of it all is that Woodrow Wilson's failing was his inability to subdue personalities—his refusal to give up personal animosity. This weakness caused his failure to realize his ideals during his lifetime, and in the end it was this weakness which doubtless contributed to his death.

"Mr. Wilson could not overcome this failing. Last year when I visited him in Washington he still was as bitter as ever against his opponents. Mr. Wilson walked on his weaker opponents—a dangerous policy for a great man. One can trample on great men, but not little men—there are too many of them."

Another coworker of Mr. Wilson at the Peace Conference, former Premier Clemenceau of France, says in a cablegram of condolence to Mrs. Wilson that: "He will remain one of the greatest figures of American democracy. France will not forget him." Premier Poincaré, in a statement to the press also declares that "France can never forget that it was under the Presidency of Woodrow Wilson that the United States accom-

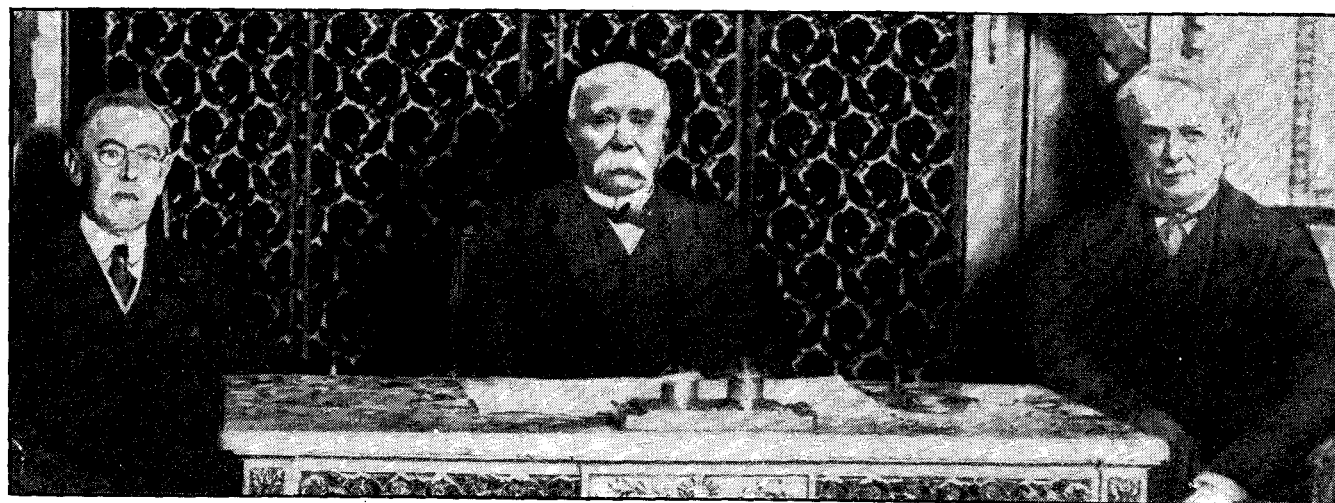
plished the prodigious task of saving the liberty of the world and the future of civilization in bringing to the defenders of justice her immeasurable assistance." Paris dispatches advise us that in every city, in most towns, and in hundreds of villages of France, there are streets or boulevards bearing the name of Woodrow Wilson, and by general assent they are all being draped in black as a sign of sorrow for "the greatest American who ever visited these shores." Says the *Petit Parisien*:

"To-day the hearts of French women are in mourning. They have every reason to weep over him who saved from death the child of one, the husband of another, and the brother of a third. In memory Wilson will have the eternal gratitude of the French people."

In the *Paris Matin* we read:

"The imperishable merit of Wilson is that of having brought into unison the ardent voice of the East and the indifferent voice of the West, and of having cast in one and the same mold 110,000,000 men of every race, every tendency and every origin.

"There is something of Æschylus in the fall of this man, who, lifted to the summit of power and adoration, suddenly slumped and crumpled and went down to see his body die slowly with his work. Nevertheless he preserved his serenity. He has not, like others, sold his memories for cash. He has not vituperated his former ally. He has not picked up German



International Newsreel photograph

THE BIG THREE AT VERSAILLES

Wilson, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George, who says he was "a failure, but a glorious failure," and "sacrificed his life in pursuance of his noble ideal," while Clemenceau avers that "he will remain one of the greatest figures of American democracy."

mud to throw it every week in the face of France. He is dead, with his body a wreck; but his soul is still beautiful."

The Paris *Avenir* thinks of Mr. Wilson as "a dogmatic intransigent, but a generous and loyal one," and it expresses regret, in comparing him with Lloyd George, that "our strange destiny forced us to suffer as much from the righteousness of the one as from the perfidy of the other." Says the Paris *Gaulois*:

"He lost himself in the haughty solitude of his thoughts to such a point that when it was a question of establishing universal peace he considered himself the indisputable depositary of the will of his country. Graver still, we believe in the reality of the mandate of this man, who proposed himself as the arbitrator of nations. Nevertheless, it would be unjust to misinterpret the generosity of his intentions or the lofty philosophy of his view. Perhaps some day we shall see that, after all, in his conception are bases on which can be built a peace edifice more solid than the uncertainties of to-day permit us to hope."

Altho the Paris *Temps* thinks that "the chief fault of Wilson, which cost him the most, was to love glory and to want to enjoy it alone," it still finds that "whatever great things

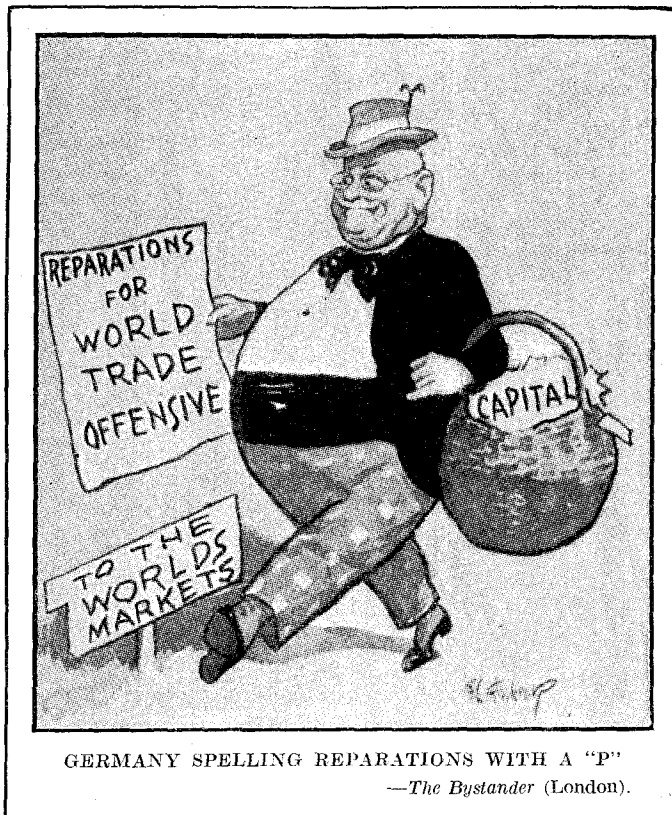
the United States did under the Presidency of Wilson, there is one above all: The national discipline of the American people, and the admirable patriotic élan with which they entered the war."

The sharp criticisms of Mr. Wilson evident in some sections of the German press are characterized by Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States in the first stages of the World War, as "propaganda," and in Berlin press dispatches he is quoted as saying: "Wilson was not quite statesman enough to win out against Allied diplomacy at Paris." The Berlin *Vorwaerts*, a Socialist organ, regards Mr. Wilson "as having been one of the most tragical figures of world history, who overestimated his strength, and did not dare fight to the end against the powers of evil." Herr Stinnes's *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* alleges that Mr. Wilson at Paris "betrayed his trust and degraded himself to become the tool of the most gigantic swindle ever perpetrated on a conquered people." But in Italy the Rome *Epoca* says: "We sincerely mourn this man who honestly strove to better our race. We Italians, who have a reputation for being Machiavellian intriguers, can, better than any one else, understand the infinite pathos of the end of him who was the real antithesis of Machiavelli." The Rome *Giornale d'Italia* considers Mr. Wilson's chief fault to have consisted in not realizing that he was being "used as a tool for the anti-Italian schemes of England and France," but it adds: "Now, however, that our difficulties are all over, we may well forget and forgive Wilson's weakness and remember, rather, with grateful spirit, the decisive influence which America's participation in the war at the side of the Allies had on the outcome of the struggle." In Holland the Hague *Nieuwe Courant* speaks of Mr. Wilson as a fighter for a new world order, and describing him as having died in his efforts to realize his ideals, it remarks: "His unflinching courage should awaken admiration in every one. Pity for the man who saw his life's work fail would be misplaced. A man of Wilson's stature needs no pity."

GERMANY'S NEW MERCHANT MARINE

TO THE AMAZEMENT of the world the Germans, after only three years' work, we are told, have an almost brand-new fleet of some 2¾ million tons afloat, which is said to be practically one-half of the total shipping they pos-

sess before the war. This new fleet is described as being splendidly organized on a system of national cooperation never before seen, and it is "backed by the whole phalanx of Germany's great industrial trusts." In the three years from July 1, 1920, to July 1, 1923, according to a contributor to *The Nineteenth Century* (London), the tonnage launched from German yards, to the order of German owners has averaged at a low estimate about 500,000 tons per annum, and he adds: "In order to estimate the magnitude of this effort, it may be recalled that the output of the German yards on behalf of German owners in the three years immediately preceding the war averaged only about three hundred thousand tons per annum." The financial maneuvers of the German shipping companies, and the manner in which the inflation



policy has been exploited by the industrial magnates, acting in collusion with the shipping companies and the ship-building works, says this writer, has aroused much criticism outside Germany, but the retort of the shipping companies is that "their policy was fully justified by the needs of the nation as a whole," and we are told further that:

"If by faltering they had missed this wonderful opportunity for commercial recuperation, Germany might well have had to wait many years before regaining a place on the sea; in the meantime the whole of the overseas trade upon which she is to such a large extent dependent, to say nothing of the vast transit trade done by such ports as Bremen and Hamburg, would have been forfeited in favor of the foreign shipping companies that swarmed into the North Sea ports after the war.

"To be perfectly frank," said a leading Hamburg banker to me, "one must confess that German labor has been sadly exploited in the process of reconstructing the mercantile fleet. It is no less true, however, that the fleet could not have been built without very considerable sacrifices on the part of the German capitalist as well. The capitalist has had to forego his dividends by continually reinvesting his profits in laying down new keels."

In reply to this German contention, the writer in *The Nineteenth Century* points out that the German capitalist has been greatly helped by the Government's millions, and that he now has a handsome commercial asset in his possession, whereas the German workingman has "only the remembrance of some very lean and ill-paid years." We read then:

"It is a well-known fact that the German mercantile marine has been earning copious profits since again taking up its old trade routes. When shipowners are reminded that they have been demanding payment in dollars and pounds sterling while paying their own employees, wherever possible, in unstable paper marks, they urge that they are obliged to pay for many of the commodities used in the shipping trade, e.g., coal, oil, lubricants, textiles, ship's paint, etc., in foreign currencies. True, they say, the German seaman has had to be content with three pounds a

month or less where the British sailor was getting nine, but as a set-off to this there has been the extra outlay entailed by the three-shift system, which the Socialists have made compulsory on German merchant ships, and by the cost of converting and altering ships so that they may comply with the post-Revolution regulations for the comfort of the crew.

"A still further financial privilege enjoyed by the German shipping companies under the inflation system has been the opportunity which that system has afforded them of redeeming their pre-war loans and mortgages by paying what are really mere fractions of the original debt incurred."

The two most important German shipping lines, the Hamburg-Amerika and the North German Lloyd, are said to be leaders in the remarkable new system of highly organized trusts which characterizes the new Germany, and its watchword is cited as being "national industrial cooperation." Before the war, it is recalled, these two companies were often keen rivals, but now, altho respecting each other's spheres of interest, they "work into each other's hands wherever possible." Around them are grouped a score of other German shipping firms, we are told, and they all recognize the principle of "national collaboration in a united effort to bring Germany to the front again."

THE TIE THAT BINDS PARIS AND PRAGUE

ALARM AND DISMAY are evident in the comment of some British editors about the treaty between France and Czecho-Slovakia because, they say, "it is likely to give moral support to the French policy of encircling Germany with a ring of enemies." They regret also that Czecho-Slovakia, "perhaps the most brilliant of the European States created by the peace treaties," should have been "drawn further into the French orbit," and the London *Spectator* remarks that "the policy of France is not in accordance with the spirit of the covenant, but is derived from the pre-war days in which nations were grouped and power was balanced." This weekly can "see no hope for Europe along these lines," and sincerely regrets that Czecho-Slovakia "should even seem to sanction it." For all this Paris dispatches relate that the text of the treaty between Paris and Prague contains no definite military commitments and, we read:

"It states in the preamble that both nations are 'firmly attached to the principle of respect for international engagements, solemnly confirmed by the Covenant of the League of Nations.' Article I, the most important article, says:

"The Governments of the French Republic and the Czecho-Slovakian Republic engage themselves to consult each other on foreign questions of a nature to endanger their security or to endanger the order of things established by the treaties of peace they have signed."

"Article II, says:

"The high contracting parties will agree on the proper measures to safeguard their common interests in case they are threatened."

"Article III binds the two

nations to act together to maintain Austrian independence, and Article IV binds them to compel Hungary to respect her obligations.

"Under Article V the two republics pledge themselves to common action to prevent the restoration of the Hapsburg monarchy.

"Article VI commits the two nations to submit all differences to the World Court, while Article VII provides submission by each to the other of any private accords affecting Central Europe.

"Article VIII provides for the communication of the treaty to the League of Nations."

In the London *Daily News* H. Wilson Harris declares that France wanted an alliance with Czecho-Slovakia based on a military understanding, but "she failed to get it because President Masaryk declined," and this informant proceeds:

"The treaty looks all right. What makes it seem to some people all wrong is suspicion, by no means unmerited, not of Czecho-Slovakia's intentions, but of France's. Foreign Minister Benes no doubt realizes this, but the more it is impressed on him the better. His friends here (and rather fortunately Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is one of them) will be entitled to ask for comprehensive and explicit assurances. Personally I believe they will get them."

The diplomatic correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says that there is a general feeling of surprise that the statesmanship of Prague, which has hitherto shown such caution and moderation, "should allow itself to become involved in an entangling alliance which, sooner or later, must almost inevitably redivide Europe into two armed camps, with Great Britain and Scandinavia as 'observers,'" and he adds:

"I pointed out to a Little Entente diplomat that, after all, it was Great Britain, and none other of the Great Powers, that championed the cause of the smaller nations and of their territorial integrity, under Article X of the League Covenant, during the recent Corfu crisis.

"My Danubian friend retorted that, while that was so, both Great Britain and the League Council had ended by acquiescing in a compromise, as the result of which the smaller nations had been thrown back upon the system of protection by one or the other individual Great Power, and that, this being so, France was but a natural choice, more especially for an inland Power like Czecho-Slovakia. With Greece or Roumania it might be different, as he freely admitted, altho Greek distrust of Italy, and the present efforts of French diplomacy, might succeed in drawing Greece within the French orbit.

"Italian opinion is naturally the most concerned about the pact concluded between Paris and Prague, because it feels that if such a pact be primarily and ostensibly directed against Germany, it also means the consolidation of the Little Entente, possibly backed by Greece; and it may obstruct the projected Italo-Russian Entente.

"The result may be to hasten the reconciliation between Italy and some of her late enemies like Hungary and Bulgaria, and to link it with the recent Italo-Spanish rapprochement, to look no further afield for the moment. Thus, eventually, the outcome of the Franco-Czecho-Slovak alliance may well be, not a pacificatory, but a disturbing influence in



TICKLING HIS RISIBILITY

"And the last war was a war to end war."

—The Daily Star (Montreal).

Europe, the avoidance of which should have been rendered possible by reliance on the League. Meanwhile, there are further symptoms of an Italo-Polish rapprochement."

Irritation in Italy over the conclusion of the treaty between France and Czechoslovakia is "enormous," according to the Rome correspondent of the *London Times*, who tells us also that it is "one of the factors making for the marked turn toward Great Britain of Italian foreign policy." This informant goes on to say that Italian apprehension of French hegemony in Europe is "based only partly on dread of the predominance of one nation," and "it originates also in disappointed hopes, for at one time there seemed every probability of Italy herself being the biggest star in the Little Entente constellation." Among French journals we find the semi-official *Paris Temps* saying that the general ideas inspiring the treaty may be classed under four heads, as follows:

"First of all, there is the question of maintaining the new status of Europe as it was fixed by treaties signed in common. It goes without saying that this definition applies to the Treaty of Versailles, of Saint-Germain, of Trianon and of the Treaty of Neuilly, altho the latter does not affect the boundaries of France or the boundaries of Czechoslovakia.

"Secondly, there is the question of following a policy of peace, that is to say a policy based on defensive accords. Let us remark that these accords are explicitly authorized under the name of 'regional ententes'—by Article XXI of the pact on which the League of Nations is founded.

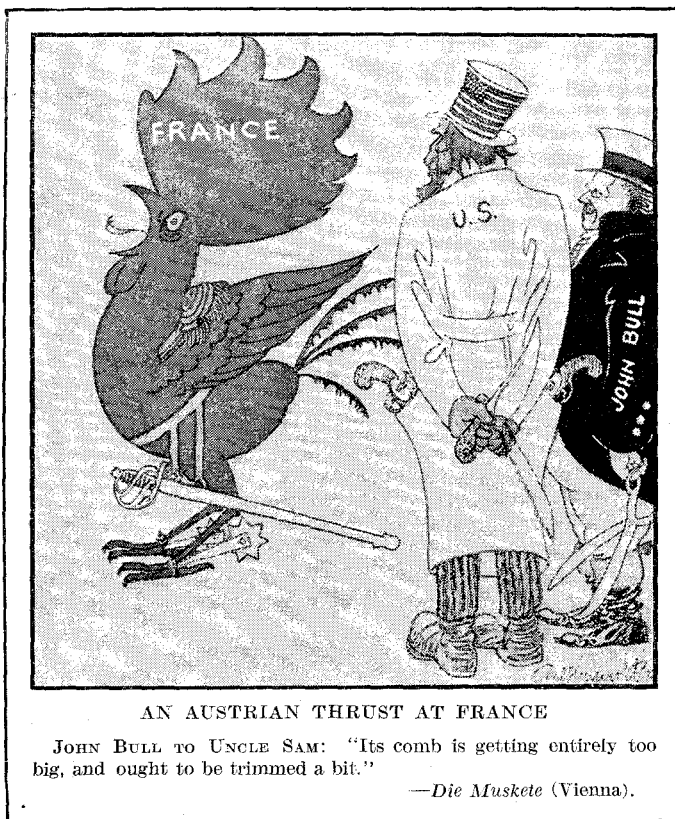
"The third directive of this treaty concerns the League of Nations. Our Governments agree to respect all international engagements, engagements to which the existence of the League of Nations itself gives the highest consecration.

"Finally, our Governments agree to cooperate toward the economic reconstruction of Europe. No statement can be more sincere than this. France and Czechoslovakia each possesses industries that constitute a large portion of their national wealth and which can not enduringly prosper except in a Europe restored to economic equilibrium."

According to the *Paris Journal des Débats* the Franco-Czechoslovak alliance is "not directed against any country" and "no country has a right to take umbrage at it." What is more, this daily believes it will serve as a model for other nations. The treaty will result in appreciable advantages to the two contracting parties, says the *Paris Gaulois*, which adds that it is not a secret treaty for the simple reason that there is nothing about it requiring concealment. In the judgment of the *Petit Parisien* the rôle that France can play between Prague and Warsaw leads one to wonder whether the Bohemian Slavs may not under certain conditions act as mediators between Paris and Moscow.

Turning to the Czechoslovak press we find the Prague *Narodni Politika* declaring that neither France nor Czechoslovakia "meditate any conquest" nor do they "covet any territory," therefore no country in Europe need feel alarmed, while all diplomats will recognize that this alliance is the most natural thing in the world because—

"Here we have two countries, neighbors of Germany, each of which is menaced by the Reich's desire for vengeance. What more logical than that they should come to an agreement for the



SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WAVE-LENGTHS IN EVERYTHING

DID YOU EVER NOTICE odd, shadowy effects when you were walking past a picket-fence and looking through the palings at another similar fence? When listening to an organ, did you ever hear a queer throbbing in the tones? Did you ever wonder how the pattern got on "watered" silk, and why it changes when you move it about? These are all examples of what physicists call "beats," due to the interference of one set of impulses with another. The conditions required for their production and the possible uses to which they may be put are described in *Radio News* (New York) by W. Palmer Powers, of Stevens Institute of Technology. Beats, says Mr. Powers, are produced when two regular periodic impulses exist simultaneously, provided the periods of the impulses are slightly different. He uses the word *impulse*, he explains, to indicate any sort of disturbance. He goes on:

"To those who are familiar with radio, the idea is easily understood. For example, a 3,000,000-cycle wave associated with a 2,999,000-cycle wave will produce a beat frequency of 1,000. If the component impulses are not simple waves, the resultant will, of course, be irregular. However, as long as the component impulses repeat regularly, the resultant will be some form of beating impulse. The frequency of the resultant is always equal to the difference of the component frequencies. In electrical work it is quite usual to employ smooth waves and, as a consequence, the resultant wave is also smooth. In other fields it is not convenient to use smooth waves, but it is possible to employ some sort of regular recurring sequence of events and thus make possible the production of beats.

"We are able to detect beats in sound, providing the components are distributed with respect to *time*. For example, two strings vibrate with slightly different frequencies; the result is an audible beating effect.

"We are able to detect beats visually if the components are distributed with respect to *space*. For example, lay off a few marks regularly spaced on a piece of paper and repeat the process on the same paper, using a slightly different spacing. The result will show regular beats which, of course, are visible.

"We are able to detect beats by our sense of feeling, if the components are distributed with respect to *time* and are capable of producing appreciable motion. For example, in a certain piece of machinery there may exist two independent vibrations due to the natural period of certain parts of the structure. These two vibrations result in a slow and regular beating of the machine as a whole. By placing the hand on the frame of the machine, this effect is readily detected.

"Sound beats result when two tuning-forks of slightly different pitch are operated simultaneously; when two strings of a musical

instrument are slightly out of tune; when two electric currents of slightly different frequencies are applied simultaneously to a telephone receiver.

"One could extend this list with little effort, and analysis would doubtless lead to interesting results. These will possess one feature in common. In each case there will be found two or more sound disturbances, each having a regular period.

"Visual beats result from the existence of two series of regularly spaced marks, each series having a slightly different spacing, or when two picket-fences, or two window-screens, are seen in the same line of sight.

"They also result when we observe the spokes of a wheel through the spokes of another, as, for example, on a passing automobile, or when we look at one electric fan through the blades of another, both being in motion.

"Beats may be seen in motion-pictures of automobile wheels, airplane propellers, etc., due to the fact that the time between exposures is not far from the time between similar positions of the spokes or propeller blades.

"The mottled effects in some of our most beautiful fabrics are frequently due to the existence of two layers. These peculiar and changeable effects are the results of two more or less regular fabrics constantly changing in relative position.

"Beats are visible in the natural folds of a lace curtain, due to the overlapping of two or more layers of fabric.

"An ordinary electric fan, when in motion, may show some peculiar effects if viewed under an electric lamp. If the lamp is operating by alternating current, the light will actually be pulsating in agreement with the alternations of the supply current. If the time between successive identical positions of the fan and the time between light pulses almost agree, the result will show what appears to be a slowly revolving fan. It is quite apparent that a four-blade fan will reach a position similar to its original position at the end of one-fourth of a revolution. If the time between light pulses agrees with this time, the fan will appear stationary. If the period between light pulses is not in agreement with the period between successive similar positions, each exposure will show the fan in a slightly advanced or retarded position. The eye receives the impression result-

ing from a series of such exposures.

"This principle is used in engineering work as the basis of an accurate method for indicating the rotation speed of machines. By attaching to the shaft a cross or spoked figure, and illuminating this by light from a source of known frequency, it is possible to accurately estimate the rotation speed by observing the rotation speed of the slowly revolving image.

"A few very simple examples of visible beats are shown in the accompanying figures. Each case is easily analyzed as follows:

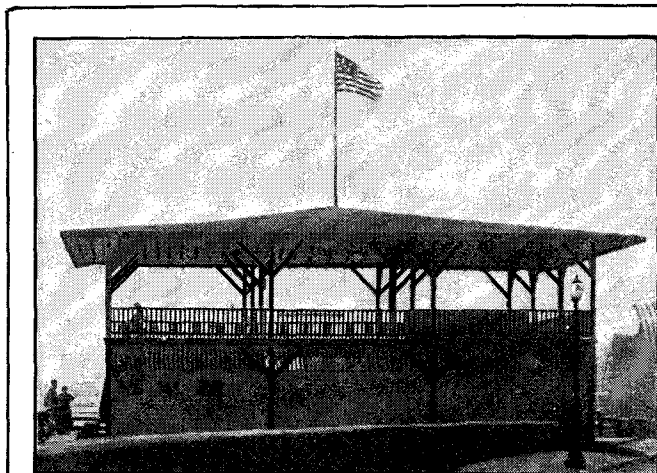
"Fig. 1 shows two series of black spots, one having, say, four to the inch, the other five to the inch. The result is a periodic registering of spots at the rate of one per inch.

"Fig. 2 shows the same effect resulting from two picket-



FIG. 1. A NEW RHYTHMIC SERIES

Occurs when two differently spaced series of spots overlap.



Illustrations with this article by courtesy of "Radio News" (New York)

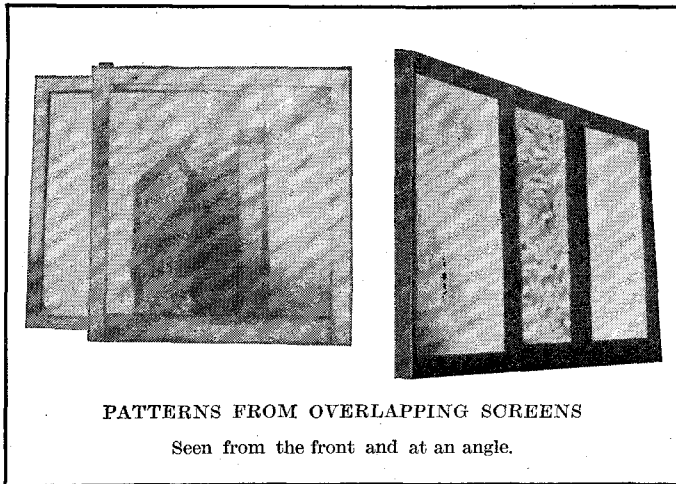
FIG. 2. THE RHYTHM OF OVERLAPPING FENCES

Visible beats produced by two picket-fences in the same line of sight.

fences. The difference in spacing of the pickets is due, of course, to the fact that one fence is nearer the observer than the other.

"Fig. 3 shows the same effect resulting from the overlapping of two ordinary window-screens. Here the difference in spacing required is due partly to the slight irregularities in the screen construction, and partly to the fact that one screen is nearer the observer than the other.

"Without doubt there are many opportunities for the practical application of this principle. There are already several ingenious window-display devices which employ this principle. A certain manufacturer of lubricating fluids for automobiles has a very fascinating exhibit showing a rapidly moving chain passing over sprockets immersed in grease. A non-synchronous shutter is provided by merely placing a perforated disk on the shaft of a small motor. From the observer's point of view the chain



PATTERNS FROM OVERLAPPING SCREENS

Seen from the front and at an angle.

appears to be creeping slowly through the liquid. The same effect could have been produced by non-synchronous illumination, and the addition of this feature would be rather baffling, to the casual observer at least.

"There are great possibilities in scenic effects, multi-color backgrounds, etc., which provide a most interesting field of research for those who possess ingenuity and are inclined to use it."

HOW FIRE-WALKERS WALK ON FIRE

THE RITE OF FIRE-WALKING, known among the natives of Tahiti as *umuti*, is described and explained in a recent press bulletin sent out by the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. The museum has installed a representation of this rite. It is performed by a priest for the purpose of insuring good crops. We read:

"It consists of walking several times with naked feet over a bed of stones which have been heated until red by a fire from beneath. A shallow pit, two feet deep, is dug, usually about nine feet by twenty-one in size. Wood is placed in the bottom of this pit and on it are arranged about 200 round stones in some two or three layers. When the day for the ceremony arrives, the wood is lighted and burned about four hours beneath the stones until they are glowing.

"Immediately upon the hour set, six natives appear wreathed in flowers and bearing poles nearly fifteen feet in length. These poles are used to thrust aside the top layer of stones, while still leaving a superior layer. In order to deepen the impression of risk in the minds of the onlookers, the performers will at times thrust the poles through to the fire where they burst into flame, conveying the idea that the heat of the stones removed caused the fire. There is every evidence that the native is duly impressed.

"With the arrival of the priest the most impressive part of the ceremony begins. He appears dressed with garlands of flowers and bearing a large spray of ti leaves in his hands. He passes about the fire each way, uttering a sort of incantation for protection, then, beating the nearest stones three times with the ti leaves, proceeds with due dignity but, it must be admitted, rather hurriedly, over the center of the pile of stones. As he walks he is followed by those disciples who have courage to make the attempt under his directions.

"The spectacle of the fire-walker is a very interesting one inasmuch as an apparent impossibility is performed with such

evident lack of injury. The first conclusion arrived at was that the feet of the Polynesian were tougher than those of Europeans, which is really true, but does not wholly explain the situation. A close examination showed that the stones used were basalt, of volcanic origin, the most noticeable feature of which is its porosity and non-conductibility. It was found that a stone could be heated red-hot at one end while the other end remained comparatively cool. However, this feature does not appear to trouble the native, who regards the ceremony with the greatest reverence, nor the priest and his acolytes, who do their part with the utmost sincerity."

THE FIRST OYSTER-PURIFICATION PLANT

"CERTIFIED OYSTERS" will soon be in as much demand as certified milk. Processes for the sterilization of the oyster, already noted in these pages, have already passed the experimental stage, and a commercial plant, endorsed by city, State and Federal health authorities, is now in successful operation near New York. Apparently no one need contract typhoid from eating oysters in future, no matter what may be the character or location of the beds where they have been grown. The purifying plant alluded to above is described in *The Nation's Health* (Chicago) by William Firth Wells, of the New York State Conservation Commission, who had charge of the earliest experimental work on the process. Shellfish, Mr. Wells notes, naturally thrive in tidal estuaries. It is unfortunate for oyster-culture that these estuaries are also valuable harbors, about which population concentrates, and pollutes the tidal waters. He goes on:

"Thus many of the finest grounds are restricted by public health regulations, and so any efficient and reliable method of purification should concern sanitarians as well as the shellfish industries. During the past year the first practical plant has been certified by the New York State Conservation Commission, thus, it is believed, marking the establishment of this process as a part of the oyster industry. Fifteen thousand bushels of oysters have been purified commercially, marketed with the approval of the authorities, and consumed by an appreciative public.

"The operation of this plant represents the consummation of successful scientific, commercial, and administrative studies. The underlying principles were carefully worked out during 1914-1915 at the Fisherman's Island, Virginia, experiment station in charge of the writer. It was discovered that shellfish closed tightly in the presence of considerable excess of free chlorine, thus protecting the interior tissues from its effects, but permitting the sterilization of everything exterior to the shells; and secondly, that shellfish kept in pure salt water rapidly eliminate by their natural functions all interior contaminating materials accumulated on the tissue surfaces.

"During the summer of 1916 further confirmatory tests were made, and in the fall the process was tried out under commercial conditions, at Jamaica Bay and New Haven Harbor.

"In April, 1920, Senator Royal S. Copeland, then Commissioner of Health of New York City, entertained a hearing of oyster-growers to consider such sanitary measures as might serve to enable certain New York waters to be continued in oyster-production. A committee of growers, there elected, requested the State conservation commission to demonstrate the process. Official representatives of these Federal and city authorities accepted the results and endorsed the process.

"Mr. G. Wilbur Doughty, a member of the committee, convinced that the process offered a practical solution of the problem, immediately applied for assistance in constructing and operating a plant. Before the plant was certified, shellfish were handled as economically as in floats hitherto, control was as simple and direct as an automobile, and the tests far surpassed existing standards.

"The following description is extracted from the 1922 annual report of the New York State Conservation Commission.

"The purification plant is at Inwood, Long Island. There are two concrete basins, with a capacity of six thousand gallons each, and each capable of handling two hundred bushels of oysters. Sterilizing agent, hypochlorite of sodium produced by electrolysis of the sea-water.

"Oysters to be treated must be reasonably free from mud and organic contamination. Water used must not be grossly contaminated with sewage or other filth.

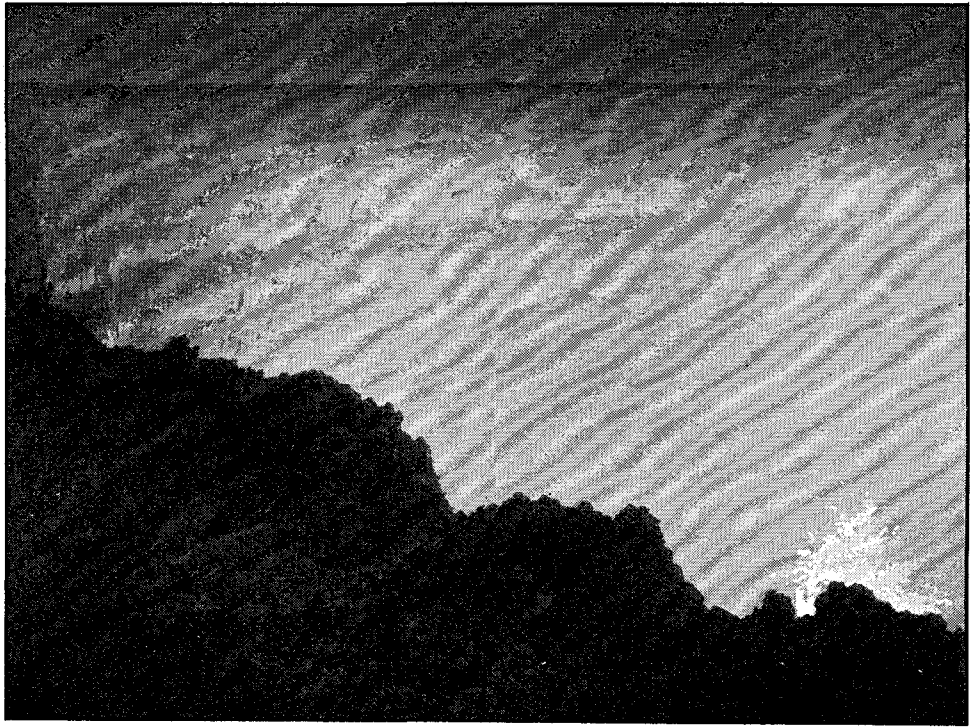
"The object is to sterilize the outside of the oyster and to allow it, by natural processes, to free itself of such infected material as may be in its shell or body cavities. These voided materials are then removed or sterilized. The edible portion of the oyster is not exposed to the action of any chemicals; the animal is merely allowed, in a perfectly natural manner, to wash itself clean in sterile water.

"This process is not difficult to carry out and the cost is so low as to make it commercially practicable. It is evident that successful results depend on the care and intelligence of the operator, and the commission will certify such plants only after it has passed on the qualifications of the person in responsible charge.

"Severe restrictions as to the quality of the water used, the degree of pollution of oysters which may be subjected to this process, and the qualifications of the responsible operator are imposed by the commission. In addition, the nature of the process is such that there is a large factor of safety to offset any irregularities. As the meat of the oyster is not touched by chemicals, a stronger dose of chlorin can be used than is possible in the sterilization of drinking-water. It is thought that this process is more thorough and more certainly effective than any to which other foods are subjected, except those which are completely sterilized, as in certain canning processes.

"The sanitary significance of this process should be apparent to those familiar with the history of water and milk supplies. It is becoming increasingly difficult to protect shellfish from natural contamination. The waters are always free for navigation, and, in the act of harvesting, are plied by dredge boats. Only if accumulated foreign materials are eliminated can shellfish really be considered 'certified.'"

LAVA TIDES IN A VOLCANO—Daily and monthly tides in the lava in Kilauea crater in the Hawaiian Islands were described recently in a lecture delivered before the Washington Academy of Sciences by Dr. T. A. Jaggar, director of the Hawaiian



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WHERE THE WAVES FLASH FIRE AS THE RED TIDES LIFT

A night photograph of Halemaumau crater, Hawaii, taken at three A. M. by the glow of its own fires. This crater contains twenty acres of molten lava. Fluctuations in such seas of liquid fire are being studied with a view to predicting future eruptions.

Volcano Observatory of the United States Weather Bureau. The observatory is located on Kilauea. Dr. Jaggar said the observations might be valuable in predicting future eruptions. We quote the following from Science Services *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"The liquid lava shows a twice-a-day fluctuation in level of from two to seven feet, a daily variation of three to five feet, and a monthly shifting of the time of maximum and minimum level.

"This would not be the case if the 'tides' were due to weather conditions which change irregularly, but it might be due, Dr. Jaggar said, to control by the sun and moon. The hard lava floor of the crater also showed a daily change in level of about one foot, but the times of maximum and minimum were nearly opposite those for the liquid lava, the high level occurring in the morning in the case of the liquid and after midnight in the case of the solid lava during a period of two months last summer when observations were taken.

"Seasonal tilting of the ground on which the observatory stands was also reported, the tilting causing a plumb line shift of from 15 to 25 seconds of arc. Seasons in which this tilting was least showed the least amount of volcanic activity and a decline of the lava column in both Kilauea and Mauna Loa. Since 1919 the winters have shown strong monthly tilts and strong lava activity while the summers showed a corresponding decline.

"Dr. Jaggar said the daily tidal movement provides forecasting data from hour to hour, while the seasonal tides when fully worked out should assist in forecasting from week to week. A few years of observations should be sufficient, he stated, to determine the period of eruptivity of Hawaiian volcanoes, and to place it on a quantitative basis."



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WAVE-FORMATIONS IN KILAUEA VOLCANO

A night scene, the molten lava glowing and bursting through the cracks. The wave-formations are constantly changing, while the whole mass shows a twice-a-day "tidal" fluctuation.

HOOVER'S CALL FOR BROADER ENGINEERS

THE ENGINEER MUST COME OUT of his shell and realize his connection with his fellows and with all their activities. So Herbert Hoover warns his engineering brethren in an address before the American Engineering Council at Washington, which is printed in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York). Many engineers, Secretary Hoover thinks, are still enveloped, at least to some degree, in the belief that the engineer must keep himself more or less free from participation in public service, if he would properly safeguard his association. This the Secretary of Commerce most strenuously denies. He says:

"We are facing a time in the development of our civilization when we must find some sort of a bridge between the extreme individualism of the last century and the possible inroads of those forces that would extinguish that individualism entirely. There is somewhere to be found a plan of individualism and associational activities that will preserve the initiative, the inventiveness, the individual, the character of man and yet will enable us to socially and economically synchronize this gigantic machine that we have built out of applied sciences. Now, there is no one who could make a better contribution to this than the engineer, but to make that contribution our engineers in the future have got to have a broader and stronger place in our world affairs than they have to-day. We can not be turning men out of our universities, as we are in many cases to-day, purely mechanical machines devoted to some theory built on applied sciences. If the engineer is going to take his part in this community, is going to give expression to those things that he can express best, he must start with a sense of his public obligations as well as his professional knowledge."

The engineer really has a contribution to make, Mr. Hoover asserts, with his precision of thought, his capacity to analyze conclusions and to obtain the proper perspective of fact, and his ability to weigh the forces with which he deals. He has a place beside our commerce, a place beside our social problems, that is not yet filled. One of the difficulties of the speaker's own position, he says, is that he is presented with economic arguments pro and con in some matters in which he must find an interpretation from forty arguments on one side and ten on the other. The engineer can take these arguments and weigh them in their human units, and can draw a balance sheet upon which the policies and ideals of the country can be formulated. He proceeds:

"But we are not going to attain this position for the engineer, this right and this obligation on his part to take his position in national councils, to exert his opinions alongside of even the organized farmer, the organized laborer, the organized Chambers of Commerce, unless the engineer himself has been broadened out of the narrow groove that most of us were deliberately trained in when we were boys. I realize that I am perhaps talking heresy. I realize that the area that we must cover in education has now become so broad as to be almost exhaustive. I realize that my grandfather went to school for five years; that my father went ten years, and I went fifteen years, and that my son is now engaged in studies that will cover full twenty years, but we had better reduce the volume of science and applied science we are pouring into our young men in order to make room for some stimulation of their public relationships, some realization of their public obligations."

"I am not speaking of this even as a matter of cultivation—cultivation of mind or cultivation of character. I myself do not believe there is any greater cultivation than that of an engineer's training in itself. But what we want is the employment of the engineer's mind and method of thought in his community. We are not going to have that full value until we have brought by a new generation of engineers of wider individual attainments than those to which you and I belong a keener realization and appreciation of these matters. And it is precisely for this reason that I am anxious to see Engineering Council continue and grow strong, because unless we have some central point that at least keeps the lamp of public service and relationship alight in the engineering profession, we shall go back into the dark ages where we were twelve years ago, in our perhaps hermit-like attitude toward public service and questions."

FARTHEST NORTH FOR THE APPLE

FARMING BIDS FAIR to be carried on successfully well up toward the Arctic Circle. Wheat is grown in regions where its cultivation was once thought impossible, and now apple-orchards may be seen bearing fruit in latitudes far beyond their original habitat. George A. Barclay, writing in *The American Fruit Grower* (Chicago), tells us that the possibility of growing apples successfully on the prairies of Western Canada has been a mooted question for years. Early failures gave rise to the idea that they could not, but it is a fact that over a large part of Manitoba, and a smaller area of Saskatchewan and Alberta, standard varieties of apples are being grown on a paying basis by a large number of farmers. The apple-belt is unquestionably moving northward. How fast it will progress depends on the development of hardier varieties suited to conditions on the prairies. We read:

"The apple is following the trail of the wheat-belt. Fifty years ago, before the vast tide of settlement set in to the West, the idea of growing wheat on the prairies was received with profound skepticism. Yet the prairie provinces last year produced 75 per cent. of all the wheat grown in Canada."

"Western Canada will never probably become an apple-shipping area like British Columbia, Nova Scotia or Ontario. Farmers will never go into commercial apple-growing on a wholesale scale. But they have begun to grow apples successfully, and before very long will supply their own needs satisfactorily."

"Manitoba was the pioneer in apple-growing among the prairie provinces. The credit for putting the apple on the map goes to the late A. P. Stevenson, of Morden. It took him nearly twenty years to harvest his first apples. Stevenson's record of achievement is a story of tremendous pertinacity and optimism. He set out his first trees in 1874. He made the perfectly natural mistake of planting Eastern stock. He experimented, grafted and adapted year after year and yet he didn't get any apples. By 1890 Stevenson had come to the conclusion that his method of planting Eastern varieties was a waste of time and money. He concluded he would have to find a hardier variety of apple than either Canada or the United States produced at that time. Stevenson was up against the same problem that confronted horticulturists in the Northwest States of the United States. Varieties of apples from the Eastern States were not suited to the plains. All hope rested in scouring the earth for the hardiest existing varieties."

"Russia was the best hunting-ground. An American horticulturist, Professor Budd, visited Kazan in 1880, and subsequently imported over 200 distinct varieties. These had been in the course of perfection for centuries and were noted for their hardy qualities."

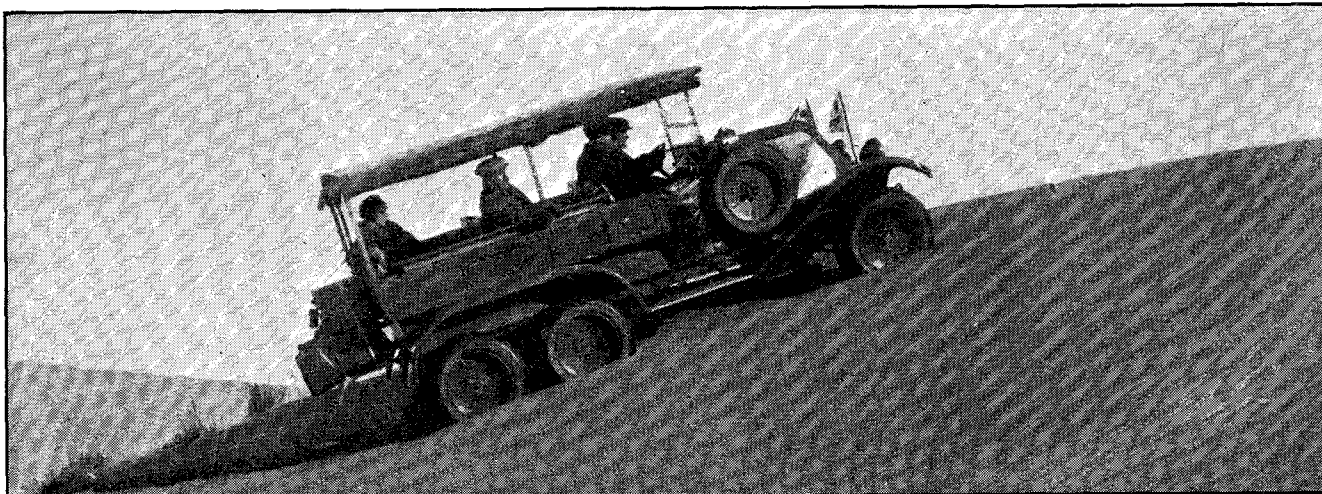
"Stevenson tried out eighty Russian kinds before he found the type best adapted to culture on the prairies. Out of the eighty he perfected five which showed the first degree of hardiness and combined flavor, size and usefulness. These varieties are becoming standard to the prairies, and are now being grown commercially in all three provinces."

"Stevenson's orchard is one of the show places of Manitoba. The old man, who has since died, has been succeeded by his son Robert. The farm supplies the neighborhood with apples. A novel system of disposing of the crop at harvest time has proved extremely profitable. Buyers among the neighboring farms pick their own apples. When harvest starts, buyers come from as far as fifty miles away. Those who come late often pick by lantern-light if it becomes too dark. This remarkable system provides an unfailing market."

"Stevenson's success in growing apples commercially has been an incentive to thousands of farmers in the prairie provinces who have followed his example with considerable fortune. He was regarded as a wizard when his orchard first began to produce. He realized he had no magic but simply common sense and more than his share of determination and perseverance."

"Some interesting results have been obtained in other places on the prairies by crossing the Siberian crab with standard Ontario and Russian apples, with the idea of combining the hardiness of one and the quality of the others. No one can say what is the northern limit of the Siberian crab. Every prairie farmer with a wind-break can set out a few and be sure of their thriving."

"Dr. William Saunders, then director of Dominion experimental farms, began thirty years ago to experiment with the Siberian crab, crossing it to standard varieties of apples. In his hands, and later in the hands of Professor Macoun, at present



Wide World photograph

THE LATEST WAY TO SEE THE SAHARA

Where camels are too slow, where railroad tracks may be covered any time by sand-storms, where the shifting sand-dunes have baffled even the caterpillar tractor, this new type of motor-car makes traveling in the Sahara swift and easy. Here is President Dalpiaz of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique climbing a Sahara sand-dune in one of the newly invented motor-cars equipped with six double wheels, which seem to have solved the problem of Sahara transportation, at least for short trips.

Dominion horticulturist, some substantial results have been obtained.

"Out of experimentation covering many years, eighteen varieties have been evolved which have been deemed worthy of naming and propagating.

"Second crosses have been made between these hybrids and standard apples of Russian and Canadian origin. This has given the progeny 25 per cent. crab parentage and 75 per cent. standard apple parentage. Last year's crop from these hybrids was unusually bountiful.

"There is every reason to believe that when the question of hardy varieties has been finally settled, greater progress in apple-growing on the prairies will be rapid. An impressive start has already been made."

THE CONQUEST OF THE SAHARA

THE SAHARA may have been amazed, but it was not conquered, by Citroen's exploit in crossing the desert in twenty days with caterpillar cars. They traveled over a hard surface, and the caterpillar car afterward was completely baffled by a seventy-five-mile trip over shifting dunes. Who would conquer the Sahara must use a vehicle capable of negotiating slopes of soft sand as steep as forty-five degrees; and, moreover, he must expect to find such hills to-morrow where he traversed flat country yesterday. Now, however, we are told that this feat has actually been accomplished by President Dalpiaz, of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, in specially designed cars, having six pairs of wheels. His trip, from Touggourt to Tozeur, was only 186 miles, but it is said to be the worst in the Sahara. Camel caravans take ten to twelve days for it; Dalpiaz required but two. This looks like a real "conquest," which will open up to rapid and thorough exploration a tract of country larger than the whole United States. Says the *New York Times*, commenting editorially on this feat:

"The success of President Dalpiaz insures the penetration of the remotest parts of the great desert by such vehicles. Bearing in mind that the area of the Sahara, including Tripoli and Fezzan, is 3,459,500 square miles, a region larger than the continental United States by nearly 500,000 square miles, this means that the mystery of the untraveled Sahara will shortly be a plain tale, and that plans for its development, including reclaiming by irrigation and even flooding parts of it from the Mediterranean, may be realized. The result should be greater wealth and prestige for France, whose title to so much of the Sahara is indefeasible.

"When M. Citroen and his mission 'conquered' the desert, the achievement was celebrated in the first flush of enthusiasm as a solu-

tion of many colonial problems. But afterward the caterpillar tractor made heavy work of an attempt to reach southern Tunisia from Touggourt, getting no farther than El-Oued, seventy-five miles out. The shifting sand-dunes baffled it. If the Sahara was really to be conquered, a dune-taking motor-car had to be designed. The two automobiles used by Dalpiaz and his party ascended, and plowed down hills at an angle as great as forty-five degrees, altho there were seven persons in each car.

"The surface is said to be the worst in the Sahara, owing to the action of strong winds on the sand. Levels become hills overnight, and landmarks are effaced. A French-officer, who is familiar with the Sahara, believes that this improvement on the caterpillar-tractor motor could go anywhere in the desert. Its radius would be limited only by the need of contact with wells or water-holes, unless a supply in tanks were carried. The airplane has the same limitations.

"Doubts have been raised concerning the operation of railways in the Sahara. Capt. A. H. H. Haywood, of the British Army, who found his way from Sierra Leone, through Timbuctoo and across the desert, to Algiers in 1911, pointed out that frequent wind-storms would often cover a railway track many feet deep for long distances. Moreover, fueling and watering of locomotives would be so difficult that, taking into consideration freight requirements, a transcontinental road would probably not pay. However that might be, the use of the new design of motors should be profitable on any chain of short hauls, and for pioneer work of every kind they would be indispensable."

ALCOHOL'S FOOD VALUE—Alcohol's only food value is as an energy-producer; and even so, this energy can not be stored but must be used at once, says Dr. J. Frank Daniel of the University of California in *The Scientific Monthly* (Lancaster, Pa.). We quote the concluding paragraph from one of a series of articles on "Alcohol From a Scientific Point of View," contributed by him to that magazine. He says:

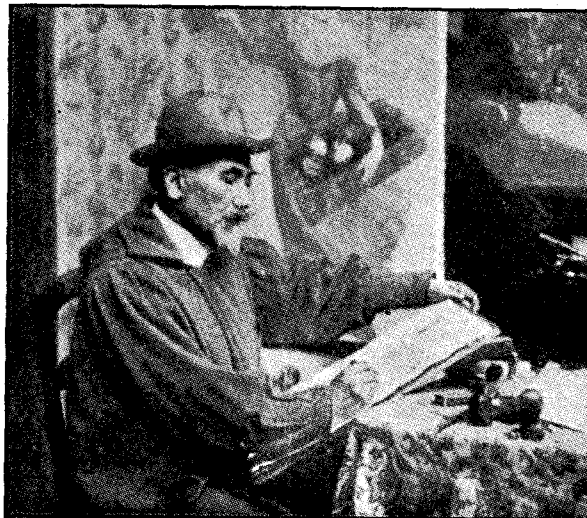
"We recognize two services performed by foods: (1) They may build up living protoplasm, and (2) they supply energy. Certain foods, the proteins, can build up protoplasm and can produce energy which may either be stored for future use or used immediately; other foods, the carbohydrates and fats, while unable to repair protoplasm, can produce energy to be stored for the future or to be made immediate use of. Alcohol can not repair protoplasm; neither can it produce energy to be stored for future use. Its use as a food is restricted to the production of energy which may be made immediate use of. Further, it should be noted that its employment as a fuel to be made immediate use of is conditioned by the amount which can be used without disturbing the nervous balance. Beyond this amount alcohol acts as a drug and as such can not be said to have the same valid nutritive qualities."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE



From "L'Illustration" (Paris)



STEINLEN AT HIS WORK IN HIS STUDIO



Flanked by two of his latest designs of his friends, "the unfortunates." Shortly to appear in Anatole France's "Gueux et Vagabonds."

THE INTERPRETER OF THE UNLUCKY

SURROUNDED BY HIS CATS, all well-fed, lived for years on the heights of Montmartre, an artist who let wealth and the world slip by while he gave his time to his art and his money to the unfortunates who were mainly the subjects of his pencil. Steinlen, for he seems to have been known by no other name, lived in the little primitive dwelling known as "Cat's Cot," with this name painted on the door-post. "There were no Persian carpets, Louis Quinze gilt, medieval armor, or the similar signs of prosperity and bad taste that turned the fashionable ateliers of the Parc Monceau quarter into a sort of penny-in-the-slot museum." In one sense he was a sympathizer, if not a friend, of the Paris "Apache." Since the war this country has not seen much of the work of Steinlen, but many will remember his patriotic drawings, chiefly depicting the miseries brought upon the poor by the great catastrophe. The news that he died at the end of December is perhaps an explanation of his recent passing from sight in the French papers. His name did not suggest French ancestry, and we learn now that tho a naturalized Frenchman he was born in Lausanne, Switzerland, where in youth he never attained any particular brilliance in studies. His early career was unlikely to presage the brilliant draughtsman with socialistic preoccupations he later became, for he made a start in a theological career. This came to nothing, says Jacques Baschet in *L'Illustration* (Paris), and his family sent him off to Mulhouse to a relative who was at the head of a calico-printing business. Here he learned how to design textile fabrics, and this was the unpromising beginning of his artistic career. When he went to Paris he learned enough of the hard side of life to furnish him reflection throughout his days on the miseries of the poor. These were "the heroic days of the *Chat Noir*," a long-defunct illustrated magazine which gave its name to many a cabaret the world over. Here Steinlen enrolled himself among "the host of collaborators of Rudolphe Salis," the proprietor; and here he found his small income from industrial designing eked out by the meals he was offered as a "gentleman" at the cabaret of the same name. They were usually sauerkraut and beer. Mr. Baschet continues the story:

"This was his first step out of misfortune, for previously he had lived from hand to mouth. This apprenticeship, served amid the struggle for existence, taught him to understand the soul, the anguish and the resignation of the unfortunate. Nothing comes amiss to those who have to forge a character, create a personality.

"It was thought at the time that he would specialize in the painting of cats, for he painted many of them, particularly because he hung around the *Chat Noir* (Black Cat) and was more or less so labeled. This attempt to classify him displeased him. The truth is, however, that he loved cats and continued to love them until his death. Few artists have been able to understand as he did their wisdom, their regal laziness, their caressing, but always armed good-nature. Then he contributed to the *Chambard*, the *Mirliton*, the *Gil Blas Illustré*. Every week in the latter he had a large page, illustrating a tale of Maupassant, or Metenier, or Schwob, or Zola, or the verses of Richepin.

"From each of these he brought out all that they had of sadness, harshness and cruelty. During all his career, his work will remain the grim interpreter of the oppress, the unlucky and the fallen.

"He began by observing street-life, attracted by its picturesque. His pencil noted everything with a few swift and accurate strokes, determined a type, a true-to-life emotion. Bruant gave him the opportunity to visualize the numerous silhouettes contained in his album of notes. In the margin of expressive songs, prowlers, dirty tramps, vagrants, pass in review—all the vice and all the sorrow of street life. He illustrated also the poems of Jehan Rictus. In fact, by dint of piercing the soul of this world of the slums—for he never comes out of Montmartre—he uncovers all their misery. His sensibilities become more comprehensive and above all more compassionate.

"Who better than he knew how to catch the restless, fleeting attitudes of those whom misfortune had filled with the consciousness of their inferiority because of their own weaknesses. Or the simple deeds of persons carrying out their daily, dreary, hopeless work—of those who have accepted for all time the monotony of Duty!

"Sometimes a trace of joy enlightens a page; it is the smile of a little working-girl with her nose indicating curiosity and the pert mouth of a street urchin. But immediately opposite you perceive the poor, little, pale, sleepy-eyed faces of those who are already marked by their sufferings.

"Steinlen was to feel a rebellious surge go through him. He felt the need of avenging those whom he pitied; of taking the side of the oppress. Thus, his sketches became more and more

satirical. This was the period of *L'Assiette au Beurre*, of violent indignation, of blows struck at the self-satisfied, of the fight for more social justice."

When the war broke out, Steinlen felt the urge of the bond which linked him to his new country:

"Several eloquent, pathetic sketches, done in charcoal, as 'La Victoire en Chantant,' express the emotion which urged him on, the enthusiasm he felt. He gave voice to the hopes of all the nation, but all his compassion, now more sorrowful than ever, still went instinctively to the poor, to those who were playing their humble parts, unsung, in the immense tragedy. Here are the soldiers on leave wandering about the station, while waiting for the train which will take them back to the mud zone. There is the convalescent, half-collapsing on the hospital bench, with his eyes lifted heavenward and in whom the joy of recovery has not yet been able to efface the anguish of past memories. Here are the veteran territorials, with their mustaches, the ones on fatigue duty, weary but ready for anything, because they are used to never-ending, hard and difficult tasks. There are the women with their neckerchiefs, passive, in charge of their brats, the refugees and the poor runaways with all their belongings.

"After it all he continued to work. He left among his drawings, along with a number of studies, a whole series of sketches for works in the course of preparation: 'L'Île des Pingouins,' Kipling's 'Jungle-Book,' the Fables of La Fontaine, 'Nus et Baignades' and, annotated by Anatole France, for whom he already had illustrated 'Crainquebille,' 'Les Gueux et Vagabonds.'"

Steinlen's work has not the breadth, nor the character, nor the expression of that of Forain, to whose school it belongs. Says Mr. Baschet:

"Yet he has not enjoyed the renown that he deserves. It was partly his own fault, at least the consequence of his indifference in all matters relating to social conventions. He was a solitary, keeping apart from all cliques and coteries. At one moment he became the master of the poster. At another he abandoned his place in favor of others. He did not know how to exploit his talent. It is said that he died almost penniless. This is not exact. He had made money—he still was making lots of money. But wealth slipped through his fingers, and always only to go to the unfortunate. Tho he made use of them as types, he loved them and his happiness consisted in relieving them.

"He had a little house in Montmartre, which he handed over to his daughter's care after the death of his wife. He himself dwelt in very unassuming lodgings in the same steep street and lived there, carefree, in the midst of his work and in the company of his Siamese cats and of a devoted Senegalese woman. They were the companions of his thoughts, all gathered around the little red stove, warming their chilly noses.

"Was he a philosopher, a rebel, or an apostle? Toward the end of his life he was something of them all, but he was always a man of kindly feelings whose heart was ever ready to relieve the sufferings of others."

The art critic of the London *Morning Post* describes a visit to the artist, and records this personal touch:

"Steinlen did not wholly confine himself to unsavory subjects. His best drawings included fine types of the Bourgeoisie, and few artists have drawn children and cats with greater charm. The dainty girl in red, who sat for his famous poster for Nestle's milk was his only daughter, and as we talked the door opened and she and her buxom mother came in, accompanied by six splendid cats, some black, others striped like tigers, and all had often served as models. It was a delightful group from which we were unwilling to part."

A CHAIN OF OPERA-HOUSES

THE FURTHER YOU GO from New York the more likelihood is there of a civic opera company in the cities big enough to support such an enterprise. Is it the lavish scale of the Metropolitan that makes everything but "millionaire" opera seem cheap and uninteresting? San Francisco and St. Louis have outgrown this idea, the former being the most recent to come into the field with its own opera company. St. Louis, we are told, has managed its annual productions of opera at Forest Park so skilfully and with such prudent foresight that the Municipal Theater association has now a surplus of more than \$52,000. What San Francisco and St. Louis have



A MEMORY OF 1914

Steinlen thus depicted the plight of the poor of northern France driven by the wind and the invading enemy.

done could be done equally well by a dozen other cities, thinks Mr. P. J. Nolan, writing in *Musical America*, and would furnish occupation for the singers we are turning out at Rochester and Boston and elsewhere, and are leaving to cool their heels on the doorsteps of New York and Chicago while Europeans are given the preference on the ample stages of these music centers. Mr. Nolan flourishes before us the recent exploit of Shelby, Montana, as an example of what American enterprise is capable. Tho that story, alas, he leaves only half told. San Francisco, however, is his bright, guiding star:

"Nothing is impossible to a people who have faith in the future of their city and confidence in its high destiny. I have lived in San Francisco—for only three months, it is true, but quite long enough to gain an accurate idea of the spirit of its citizens—and nowhere else have I met a community of people so proud of their city, so convinced that it is the finest spot on earth, so resolute in developing and fostering all that is believed to make for its progress, so zealous in proclaiming its merits to the whole world.

"Some people smile at this enthusiasm, but it is precisely such enthusiasm which carries any civic project to success. It's that spirit that secures permanent opera or any other boon that is sought by the citizens.

"When one read the other day in *Musical America* that the San Franciscans had not only subscribed \$40,000 for this opera season by the purchase of blocks of 100 seats, but had carried the furnishings and art objects from their homes to beautify the theater, he recognized a fresh proof of that civic pride which animates the people who dwell by the Golden Gate.

"But civic pride is surely not a monopoly of San Francisco. The

residents of every other city of the United States are, we may assume, just as loyal to their city and as zealous for its advancement. This being so, what more logical than to conclude that it should be equally possible for any city of the size of San Francisco to establish a permanent opera company as it has been for San Francisco?

"Much more, however, than loyalty to one's city is involved in this question. It is one which bears a close relation to the welfare of national music.

"America is spending enormous sums of money every year upon music. A large proportion of this vast wealth is being poured out all over the States for the training of singers. But when these young people emerge from their studios, ready to

"Here is a list of American cities without permanent opera, and all of more than 300,000 people:

	Population		Population
Philadelphia	1,823,779	Buffalo	525,000
Detroit	993,678	Washington	440,500
Cleveland	796,841	Cincinnati	401,247
Boston	748,060	Minneapolis	380,582
Baltimore	733,826	Kansas City, Mo.	324,410
Pittsburgh	588,343	Seattle	315,312
Los Angeles	576,673	Indianapolis	314,194

"These are all prosperous and enterprising communities. Several of them are larger than San Francisco, a city of 507,000 people, or St. Louis, with its 772,897 inhabitants. If you were to suggest to the people of the cities named in this list that they were too indifferent to art to have their own opera companies, they would repel that charge with scorn. If you were to say that they were too poor to afford opera, their indignation would be still more vehement. Yet the fact is that these wealthy and influential cities, proud of their opulence and their progress, are obliged to rely upon the visits of companies from other cities for any opera that they are enabled to enjoy.

"San Francisco has now given them the lead. They may even surpass the achievement of the Western city. For with prudent administration there is nothing terrifying in this duty of establishing opera.

"And if there were, since when have Americans been afraid to tackle the problems of their day and generation?"



A THOUGHT FOR THE POOR PARIS CATS

Steinlen thus treats a sentimental and a humanitarian situation on the heights of Montmartre. The drawing appeared in *Gil Blas*

face the world, what is to be their future? Doesn't it sound very much like a mockery of all this huge expenditure that American students should be obliged to go to Europe to secure that operative experience which is denied them in their own country?

"It ought to be possible to establish an opera company in any city of the United States of more than 300,000 inhabitants. You laugh at this, but there is nothing impracticable in the suggestion, if the people are in earnest. For the people can be roused very easily, under well-directed leadership. Try to start a prize-fight in a town, and you will quickly perceive how easily. We saw that not long ago when Shelby, in Montana, was cheerfully ready to bankrupt itself in putting up a fund of some thousands of dollars in anticipation of watching two men pounding each other into insensibility in a boxing-ring."

America, Mr. Nolan reminds us, "claims to be a great musical nation." There is a note of dubiety in his statement that "a nation which spends so vast a sum every year upon the art must be musical." The fact, if it be so, suggests a question:

"Is all this money being spent wisely? That's the point. Are we securing the results we have a right to expect? It is when we are invited to answer this question that we feel serious misgivings. How can we honestly return an affirmative answer to it when we contemplate the lack of opportunity for American operatic artists in their own country? When we have ticked off upon our fingers the Metropolitan, the Chicago, the San Carlo, and a couple of other companies, we have exhausted the list. . . .

WHY WE LAUGH

THE OLD ENGLISH DEFINITION of humor doesn't stand up with modern theories. Bergson and Freud will have none of those easy, comfortable explanations that account for our laughter on the recognition of the incongruities of life. A really philosophic definition of wit and humor will be sought to the end of time, thinks that vivacious essayist of the *London Morning Post*, Mr. E. B. Osborn, as an "invisible chimera with a greased tail." Even the difference between the two things we call wit and humor has so far evaded the philosophers, observes Mr. Osborn, for "to say that humor is wit mingled with pathos and elicits laughter that might end in tears, which is the accepted solution, sounds all right, but fails in the simplest applications." Mr. Osborn goes on a little personal quest of the chimera himself:

"The truth is that the laughable, with or without a sense of unshed tears, is as complex and far-reaching as human life itself, which can not, of course, be defined in a sentence—the American humorist's 'one damned thing after another,' or Pope's 'Man never is, but always to be blest,' are only a degree better than Liechtenberg's saying that 'Human life is divided into two periods; during the first we look forward to the second; during the second we look backward to the first.' There are mysteries which are, like ourselves, partly in Time and partly in Eternity, and not to be expounded in an essay, much less in an epigram. The key to the scientific solution of the problem of laughter is probably to be found in a closer study of the proclivities of the 'under-man,' the rollicking, distinctly Rabelaisian creature, whom we keep so carefully subjected in business hours, lest we lose a little of our consequence in 'this ring of the rueful neighbors.' Dr. Freud, tho he presses all his theories far beyond any corroborative evidence there may be, is probably right in tracing an intimate connection between the incongruities of wit and the phenomena of the little private dream-theater in which we all have such unexpected, exhilarating experiences at times. M. Bergson, looking at the puzzle from another angle, sees the comic as 'the mechanization of life,' and finds its origin in blurred memories of childish tricks and toys. The 'under-man' in myself, who runs my dream-theater and is apt to make his indecorous voice heard in wine-cellars and smoking-rooms, has at times an odd likeness to a small, petulant, freakish urchin. Combining the views of Dr. Freud and M. Bergson, I am inclined to believe that our joy in the incongruity of sheer wit is derived, partly at any rate, from those early days during which dreamland was as real life to us—until grown-up people, on the plea of teaching us to grow up, took away all our viewless, incredible, familiar toys. And our delight, dashed with a little sorrow to give it a bitter-sweet savor, in the particular class of incongruities classed as

'humor' is probably derived from comical mishaps to play-mates with whom we sympathized, after laughing at them, because we suddenly remembered that the same things might have happened to ourselves."

Mr. Osborn refers to a recently published essay on the theme by the Headmaster of Eton, Dr. C. A. Alington, who stands by the standard English definition, only he disputes with Hobbes that "at the bottom of all our mirth is 'the conception of some eminency in ourselves by comparison with the infirmity of others.'" Going further into Dr. Alington's objection to Hobbes:

"Hobbes's theory, he argues, 'breaks down when confronted with *Mr. Pickwick* or *Uncle Toby*; we laugh at some people and with others—and herein may be triumph: but we laugh over *Mr. Pickwick* and *Uncle Toby*—the deep, untriumphant laughter of the purely comic spirit.' So Hobbes is marched off to the block and the swish of the birch drowns the argument about that 'sudden glory' in which I think there are glittering grains of the golden truth. I never presume to argue on a matter of literary criticism—not since my old Head, long may he live in his dignified Oxford Presidency, rated me for saying that 'swart swallow' (for *niger hirundo*) was an ear-torturing phrase and therefore an utterly unpoetical rendering. Again, Dr. Alington tells us that humor has no necessary connection with surprise, tho a pun may be, as Charles Lamb said, 'a pistol let off at the ear.' But my experience is, and I am a bit of a humorist myself, that it is the unexpected jest—the flash of absurdity out of a clear sky—which strikes out of a dismal, workaday self the richest and ripest merriment. When a friend recited to me the other day a little girl's version of 'Good King Wenceslas,' by one of Mr. Punch's humorists:

Good King Wenceslas looked out
On the Feast of Stephen,
Some-one biffed him on the snout
And made it all uneven.
Then the stars he saw shone bright,
For the blow was cruel,
When a doctor came in sight
Riding on a mu-u-el.

I had a very spasm of laughter, a sudden glory at which others lit glorious candles. After all, Dr. Alington is not discussing humor too seriously—the motive of his paper, as is generally the case, is to give as many specimens of humor as possible in the time and to score laughs and smiles. He certainly succeeds in bringing out a number of jokes which I never heard or read before. For example, the story of the American train which went so fast that the man kissing his wife at one station found himself embracing the stationmaster at the next. A new one on me, also, is the tale of the tourist who asked a kindly Scot: 'When does the boat leave? At ten?' 'Aweel,' replied the native, 'sometimes it's airlier, and noo and then sooner, and whiles it's afore that agen.' He thinks the Romans were humorless (but is not satire humor with a fierce purpose, like Swift's?), but that the Greeks excelled in every form of humor, Aristophanes being the greatest master of all—the voice of the superabundant youthfulness of the world' and 'far too naked to be shamed,' as Symonds said. In order to test his hearers' power of analysis, he gives the following example of Dickensian humor from a diary of his own:

"I drove out from Philadelphia with my host, a rich banker, and a certain Mr. Tingley, and I find the following brief conversation recorded:

"Our city must have upward of one' and a quarter million inhabitants, has it not, Mr. Tingley?" said the banker. 'I believe it has,' replied Mr. Tingley.

"A considerable proportion must be of the female sex, I fancy," said the banker. 'I believe they are,' answered Mr. Tingley.

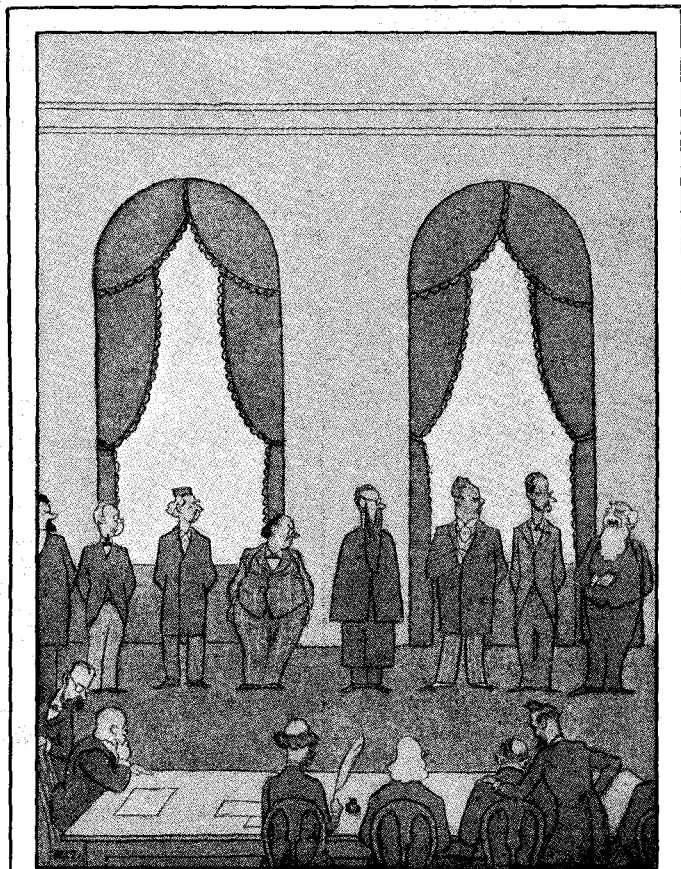
"He is eloquent in his praise of Gilbert and Anstey (whom he likens to Aristophanes and Menander), and he revives old laughter for me when he recalls the man with a keen sense of the fitness of things, who saw the toy clock perform its elaborate maneuvers and said: 'What, all that for only 'arf-past nine!' If it was not for fear of something secondary, I should pray for a second Anstey now the first one has ceased writing. Anybody who reads his essay will not be likely to launch against its author the retort of the old man who sat silent while Mr. Chauncey Depew and other American wits try to while away a long, long stay in a comfortless local inn with humorous anecdotes. Finally, Mr. Depew asked him if he had no contribution to make. 'Waal,' said the old man, 'I'm not what's usually considered a smart man, but I reckon I do know just one riddle, and that's this—"How does a roast turkey come over me?" You may all have three guesses.'"

BERATING THE CLERGY IN FICTION

CURATES HAVE LONG BEEN THE BUTT of novelistic attack in Britain, but lately even the higher clergy came in for their sharp shafts "What have they done," asks the *New York Times*, "to antagonize, offend or otherwise fill British authors with such a sense of grievance and such a determination to present the parsons in unadmirable lights as are manifested in so many English novels of the day?" Going on:

"That the clergy have done this is made plain in three books by writers of recognized eminence—'The Cathedral,' by Hugh Walpole; 'The Last of the House of Alard,' by Sheila Kaye-Smith, and 'A Cure of Souls,' by May Sinclair.

"The first of these novels, which as a novel ranks among the



THE SKEPTICS' SOCIETY

'They seek to ascertain if "he laughs best who laughs last."'

best recently offered to the readers of English, has for principal character an Archdeacon who to several virtues and excellences adds other and more numerous qualities of a very different sort, and by his character and conduct invites and deserves the long series of fast-following disasters that befall him and his family. Of the other personages in the book, so far as they compose what may be called the cathedral staff, they almost without exception are plotting politicians rather than exemplars of religion, and to the cathedral itself an influence decidedly demoralizing to all who officiate in it is ascribed.

"Miss Kaye-Smith adopts a different device—that of contrasting the Church of England clergy with those of the Roman cult, vastly to the disadvantage of the former, if her observations have been correct.

"Now comes May Sinclair and offers an almost appalling picture of a rector who evades all parish duties that by any possibility he can put off on somebody else, who replaces an active and efficient curate with one who is willing to let everything go, who ruthlessly exploits the devotion of a spinster who has mistaken love for piety, and finally marries a rich widow and retires from the priesthood because to remain in it seems to him to be too disturbing to the luxurious quietude and idleness for which he longs as the highest of joys.

"It is Miss Sinclair's book that is the cruelest of the three, for her 'villain' gets no punishment, but achieves the 'happy ending' which ought to be the reward of virtue alone."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

PRESBYTERIAN FEARS OF A SPLIT

FAR FROM BEING REASSURED by the "bill of rights" recently signed by 150 ministers of their communion, some Presbyterians see in the now famous document a departure from the old standards of faith which can be likened only to the Unitarian and other "defections," and which is a challenge to be definitely met by the next General Assembly. Similar disapproval is given to the verdict acquitting Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick of preaching heresy in the First Presbyterian Church in New York. On the other hand, those of the "wider circle" had hoped that the affirmation, which, with the Fosdick verdict, was reviewed in these pages on February 2, would shame the "schismatics" into silence. It would seem, therefore, that the affirmation, instead of putting an end to the dispute, merely marks another starting-point.

Turning first to editorial disapproval of the Fosdick exoneration and the document which asserts that its signers have the right, within proper limits, to preach and teach what they choose, we find *The Presbyterian* condemning the "Bill of Rights" as "bolshevistic and destructive." *The Presbyterian* is the militant organ of conservatism in the Presbyterian communion, and it flays the affirmation as a denial of the established authority of the General Assembly, as a misapprehension of Christian liberty, and as an attack on the standards of the Church, which are "the Scriptures of the Old and the New Testament." The whole history of the Presbyterian Church, we are told, shows that the Assembly alone is the final interpreter of the law. When one ceases to believe in established doctrine and government, "he is free to withdraw, and conscience and decency instruct him to do so."

Several inconsistencies in the affirmation are alleged by *The Presbyterian*, and it concludes:

"Those who can not be loyal or at home in the church are free to separate themselves and join the people with whom they agree. The act or practise of remaining in any constitutional body and thereby stirring up disturbance and conflict by the attacking of the fundamental principles of that body receives the condemnation of God's Word and of all just and fair-minded men. The modern practise in this direction has already been earnestly and widely criticized.

"There are those who think the time has come to formulate charges in the defense of the Church. But the great body of Presbyterians hope and believe that a more definite testimony, a more loyal adherence to the Word of God and to the Standards, will develop such vigor, life and light in the Church that some who have been misled will return to their former faith and abide at peace and at home in the Church; while others who can not be reconciled will, by the demands of honesty, quietly withdraw.

"This affirmation contributes nothing to the unity, peace or prosperity of the Church in general or to the Presbyterian Church in particular. It is, however, a fair, open warning to every loyal presbyter of the danger both to doctrine and government. It declares plainly the necessity of sending none but loyal Presbyterians to the next General Assembly."

Criticism no less severe is directed against the Fosdick report, for *The Presbyterian* believes that should the New York Presbytery adopt the findings it would mean the sanctioning of teaching and preaching which "contravenes the Confession of Faith and evangelical and historic Christianity." This conservative journal does not doubt that the New York Presbytery will adopt the report, and says that this will make certain that the next General

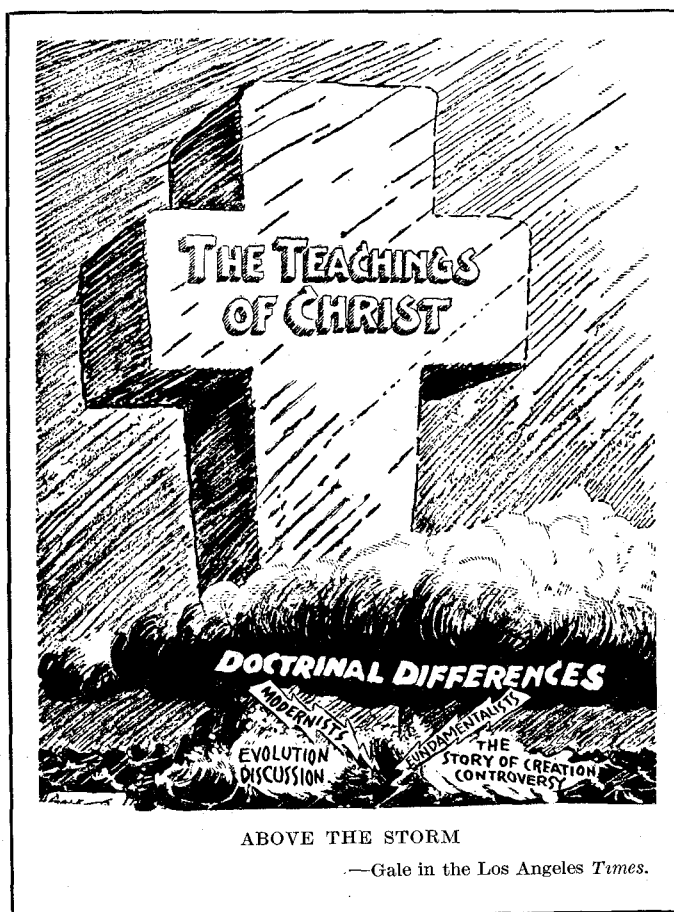
Assembly will be an epoch-making body. "It can not evade the issue and blow aimed at its Constitution and its Creed."

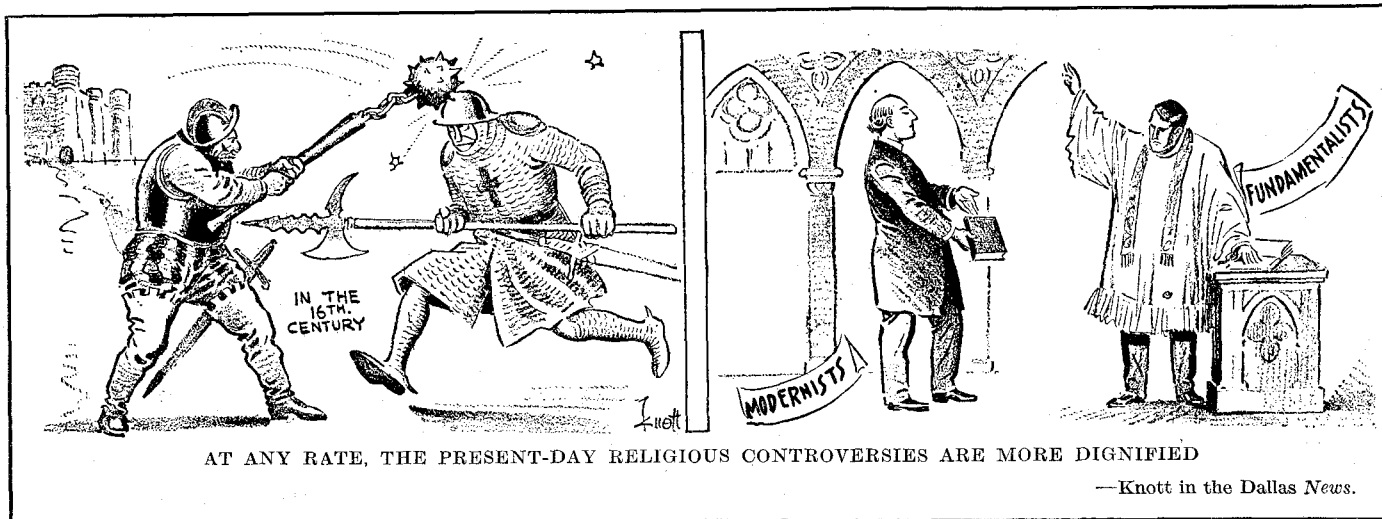
On the other hand, *The Continent* questions whether any of even "the most punctilious exponents of orthodoxy" can find any of the vital things in the Gospel lacking in the affirmation signed by the 150 ministers. Who, it asks, dares declare that men believing such things are unfit to preach? Rather, the declaration gives good cause for confidence, for, continues this leading organ of the denomination:

"Here are seen ministers ranked with the most liberal minds in the church and other ministers rated conspicuously conservative, and all these join without reservation to set their hands to this palpably candid document. There is thus furnished to Presbyterians everywhere an indisputable proof of what *The Continent* has continuously maintained—that there is no cleavage of doctrine in the church which could

constitute the faintest apology for schism among its ministry or its membership. To go on talking about dividing the church after this manifestation of deep-grounded unity can be possible only where contumacious mischief and hopeless bigotry control men's spirits to the exclusion of brotherly love."

And from Dr. Fosdick's confession of faith, incorporated in the verdict exonerating him of all charges, not even the most persistent of exploring foes, declares *The Continent*, "can dig up a handful of heresy. Throughout it he marches by straight lines along the old-time paths of evangelical faith, fully committed to the most exalted conception of Jesus Christ in person, in mission and in redeeming power." *The Presbyterian Advance* (Nashville) ventures the prediction that not only the New York Presbytery but the Church at large will accept the verdict and "dismiss" the case, "for which there never was any foundation except in intolerance and possibly in some cases in jealousy."





—Knott in the Dallas News.

By voice and pen, we are told, "Dr. Fosdick is constantly rendering a faithful Christian service, and there is no good reason under heaven why a Presbyterian congregation should not receive the primary benefit of such a ministry, if it so desires." Referring to the affirmation, *The Presbyterian Advance* asserts that it "ought to convince the whole church that there is no reasonable ground for the allegations of those who would promote division, and that all who really desire 'the preservation of the unity and freedom of our church' should stand together in ministering to the need of the world."

Totally different views on the Fosdick verdict are held by two "advanced" denominational journals outside the Presbyterian fold. "Boiled down," says *The Universalist Leader*, "this long report means that Dr. Fosdick is doing a great work for Christ in a difficult field; that the old First Presbyterian Church where he preaches is solidly back of him; that the committee of the New York Presbytery is big enough to back up the First Church." And this journal records that it is "glad of it." But *The Christian Register* (Unitarian) finds the Fosdick verdict illogical because of what it believes to be the incompatibility between Dr. Fosdick's confession of faith and portions of his famous sermon, "Shall the Fundamentalists Win?" In that sermon *The Christian Register* quotes Dr. Fosdick as saying, among other things, "Conceptions from which we now send missionaries to convert Mohammedans are to be found in the Book," a notion which the Unitarian weekly says is "contrary to the Presbyterian doctrine on the Bible." So this denominational journal questions whether Dr. Fosdick can so adapt himself as to assume Presbyterian obligations, as he is requested to do, and remain Dr. Fosdick, and remarks, "For our part, it seems impossible, but we are not omniscient; and besides every day we are confused by the working of the orthodox mind. It is too wonderful for us."

DOMESTIC PEACE DAWNING—The most illiberal period in American history is coming to an end, believes *The Christian Century*, which is encouraged to this view by signs of an increasing spirit of cooperation among those who lately were at daggers' points. For instance, we are told that—

"At a recent conference of rural church leaders at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, men of the most diverse views fraternized freely. Roman Catholics and members of the Klan, Fundamentalists and Unitarians, met each other in a two-day conference marked by the absence of heat and the predominance of light. Not long since it was reported that in one town some Roman Catholics bought a Masonic emblem for a Methodist preacher, and in another town, Protestants helped in a generous way to bid godspeed to a faithful priest. In St. Louis at a recent rural life conference Roman Catholic priests and Protestant ministers joined in a luncheon. These incidents are isolated, and they do not represent the average thing at this present time. But one must not forget certain signs that indicate that reaction is about to receive a body blow."

THE KING JAMES VERSION NOT "SECTARIAN"

THE KING JAMES VERSION of the Bible is neither sectarian nor a denominational book in the sense and statutes defined in the Constitution of California, decides the Supreme Court of that State in ending a long-drawn-out controversy occasioned when effort was made more than a year ago to place copies of the King James version in school libraries. The decision is important as establishing a precedent, and is considered, we are told, a vindication of the "authorized version." The Supreme Court's opinion affirms the judgment of the Superior Court in Fresno County and reverses the judgment of the California District Court of Appeals. It favors the trustees of the Selma Union High School district, Fresno, who had been enjoined from purchasing and placing, with school district funds, twelve copies of the King James version of the Bible in the school library. The injunction was had on the ground that this version of the Bible was sectarian and that placing it in the public school libraries would be a violation of the constitutional provision that "no publication of a sectarian, partizan or denominational character must be used or distributed in any school, or school library, nor must any sectarian or denominational doctrine be taught therein." Turning back to our issue of November 25, 1922, we read that the California District Court of Appeals ruled that the King James version of the Bible is the "book" of the Protestant religion, and as such is sectarian. "While Protestantism may not be a 'sect' in the strict interpretation of the term," runs that opinion, "the Protestant Bible contains the precepts of many of the Protestant denominations, and the 'denomination' is merely another term for 'sect.'" In this opinion the Jewish Talmud and the Mohammedan Koran are mentioned as Bibles of other sects. But, says the California State Supreme Court in its ruling, as we quote it from *The Christian Science Monitor*:

"As a book on almost any subject may adopt a partizan tone, so a book on religion, instead of confining itself to broad principles and simple fundamentals, may emphasize particular points—those upon which difference of opinions have arisen. In a word, a book on any subject may be strongly partizan in tone and treatment. A religious book treating its subject in this manner would be sectarian."

"The fact that the King James version of the Bible was not approved by all sects of a particular religion, nor by the followers of all religions, would not class it as sectarian for library purposes. There is no religion that has found universal acceptance, and therefore no book of religion that has."

In determining the character of the King James version, the court says, as we continue to quote from *The Monitor*:

"The contention that the Bible in the King James translation is a book of a sectarian character rests on the fact that there are differences between it and, among others, the Douay version;

that it is of Protestant authorship, that it is used in Protestant churches, and that it is not approved by the Roman Catholic Church.

"According to such a test, the Bible in any known version or text is sectarian. In fact, until all sects can agree upon the manuscript texts that should be used, no English version of the Bible, not 'sectarian' in this view, can be produced.

"The statute, however, deals with publications of a sectarian character. It makes the character of the book the test of whether it is 'sectarian'—not the authorship or the extent of its approval by different sects, or by all. That the authors of religious books belong to a sect or church does not necessarily make their books of a sectarian character. Nor does the fact that the King James version is commonly used by Protestant churches and not by Catholics make its character sectarian. Its character is what it is, a widely accepted translation of the Bible.

"The mere act of purchasing a book to be added to the school library does not carry with it any implication of the adoption of the theory or dogma contained therein, or any approval of the book itself, except as a work of literature fit to be included in a reference library. For aught that appears in the instant case, the library in question may already contain copies of the Douay version of the Bible, as well as of the Talmud, Koran and the teachings of Confucius.

"We are not required in this case, nor are we to be understood as deciding that question of whether or not the use of the Bible for class instruction amounts to the teaching of sectarian or denominational doctrine, nor to consider whether or not what extent its reading may be made part of the exercises in the school without offending the provisions of the State constitution and statutes."

THE CHURCH STARVING IN SIGHT OF PLENTY

"WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE CHURCH?"
The question has been dinned into our ears with tiresome frequency ever since the signing of the

Armistice gave people other bones to pick. After-dinner speakers of a certain type have said that the Church had developed a peculiar and alarming sort of weakness, without displaying any emotion over the fact. Others, sitting in Church conferences, have wept, without doing anything to remedy the ailment. Some there are who believe they have made an accurate diagnosis of the trouble and indicated the means of restoration. A "weary pastor"—that is the way he signs himself—plucks some news items from his home paper and some records from his Church minutes, puts them into "deadly" parallel columns, and sends them to *Zion's Herald* (Methodist), wherein we learn that the Church is suffering from lack of nourishment, that it is, in fact, on the point of starvation in sight of plenty of food. The items set down in both columns are said in an editorial note to be based on actual facts. Here they are:

News Items

"Mrs. A. entertained eight intimate friends with a dinner yesterday at the —, after which she took the party to the Majestic Theater to see —.

"Mr. and Mrs. B. left last night for New York, where they will attend the World Series. They will be gone about three weeks, during which time they will visit Niagara and other points of interest in that section.

"Mrs. C. entertained with bridge at the Country Club Wednesday in honor of her guest, Mrs. S. of Albion, Michigan. Thirty guests were invited to meet Mrs. S., and a delightful afternoon was enjoyed.

"Mrs. D. will be hostess to

Church Records

"Mrs. A. contributes \$3.60 a year to the missionary societies of her church. She has been a deeply interested member of these organizations for eighteen years.

"Mr. B. sent his check to the treasurer for \$60, covering his annual contribution for the support of the church and her benevolences, accompanying it with a note saying he was sorry it had to be less than last year.

"The city of which Mrs. C. has been a resident for fifteen years is raising a fund of half a million dollars to build a new hospital for children. Mrs. C. writes, desiring to help, and encloses her pledge for \$15 payable in three annual instalments.

"Mrs. D. pledges twenty-

the members of her club next Tuesday afternoon. Twenty-seven members are enrolled in this rather exclusive club, and after an elaborate luncheon several papers will be read on the life and times of Charles Dickens.

"Mr. E. and family arrived at church last Sunday in their new Lincoln sedan, which he recently purchased preparatory to a Western tour of six weeks, upon which they leave next Sunday.

"Mr. F. had his Packard shipped to Jacksonville a few days ago, and he and his wife leave for that point about the 10th. After two weeks in Jacksonville they will make a leisurely trip of two months, touring the Southland.

"Among the three hundred guests at the Governor's reception on Wednesday evening, no one was more elegantly attired than Mrs. G. Her rare jewels added to her native charm made her friends proud of her in every way. Mrs. G., accompanied by her two daughters, will leave in a few days for a four months' European trip.

"According to her annual custom, Mrs. H. gave a garden party to the members of the X. Y. X. Card Club yesterday afternoon and evening. The lawn was brilliantly illuminated, covers were laid for forty persons, and supper was served at twilight. This is an event to which the club members look forward with keen pleasure, and Mrs. H. proved herself a most genial hostess.

"Mr. I. left at noon to-day for Ocean Beach, where his family is spending the months of July and August. Mr. I. goes over for week-ends usually, but this week will remain until Thursday, as he and his wife are to be hosts to a house-party for several days."

five cents a week to the support of the church. Sorry it has to be so small, but you know one must take care of one's own needs before helping others. Generosity before justice is her motto.

"Mr. E. made a pledge of \$200 to the Centenary. He pays his \$40 regularly each year the week before Conference, but raises serious objection to the extravagance—about which he reads in the daily papers—with which the people's money is spent by our missionary workers.

"Mr. F. declined to give \$40 to the Poor Fund of his church to assist a family who were in great distress because of a flood which had swept the place where they had lived before coming to — and uniting with the church of which Mr. F. is an official member.

"With these same rings on her fingers Mrs. G. called one afternoon on the treasurer of her church and informed him it was impossible for her to comply with the suggestion of the committee that she increase her support to the church this year by twenty-five cents a week on account of increased cost of coal and labor. She would pay just as she had been doing, viz., thirty-five cents a week.

"Mrs. H. says the church spends too much money on its music. She does not approve. Singers should give their service the same as others do. She shows her disapproval by declining to make any pledge for church support. Collectors say she drops a coin in the basket when she attends, but the treasurer knows it must be a small one, for he has not found anything larger than a dollar bill in the basket for months.

"Mr. I. owns two automobiles, both of which are used almost exclusively for pleasure. He gives \$20 a year to his church and \$5 a year to missionary work. The committee had a hard time to secure a pledge for this sum."

CHRISTIANITY SUCCEEDING HERE—A foreigner brings us the good news that Christianity has not failed in America. Speaking before the Philadelphia meeting of the American branch of the World Alliance for Friendship Through the Churches, Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, a Chinese convert, said, as we quote his remarks from *The Christian Work*:

"As a matter of fact, Christianity has succeeded well here in your country. Most of you are of the impulsive, hot-blooded Caucasian race. Christianity, which came out of the East, has civilized and stimulated you to many kinds of service for mankind. Herein is one of the greatest of all Christian victories. The Orient is watching America. You have made right stronger than might. Your churches are cooperating across national borders—your churches are cooperating in foreign lands."

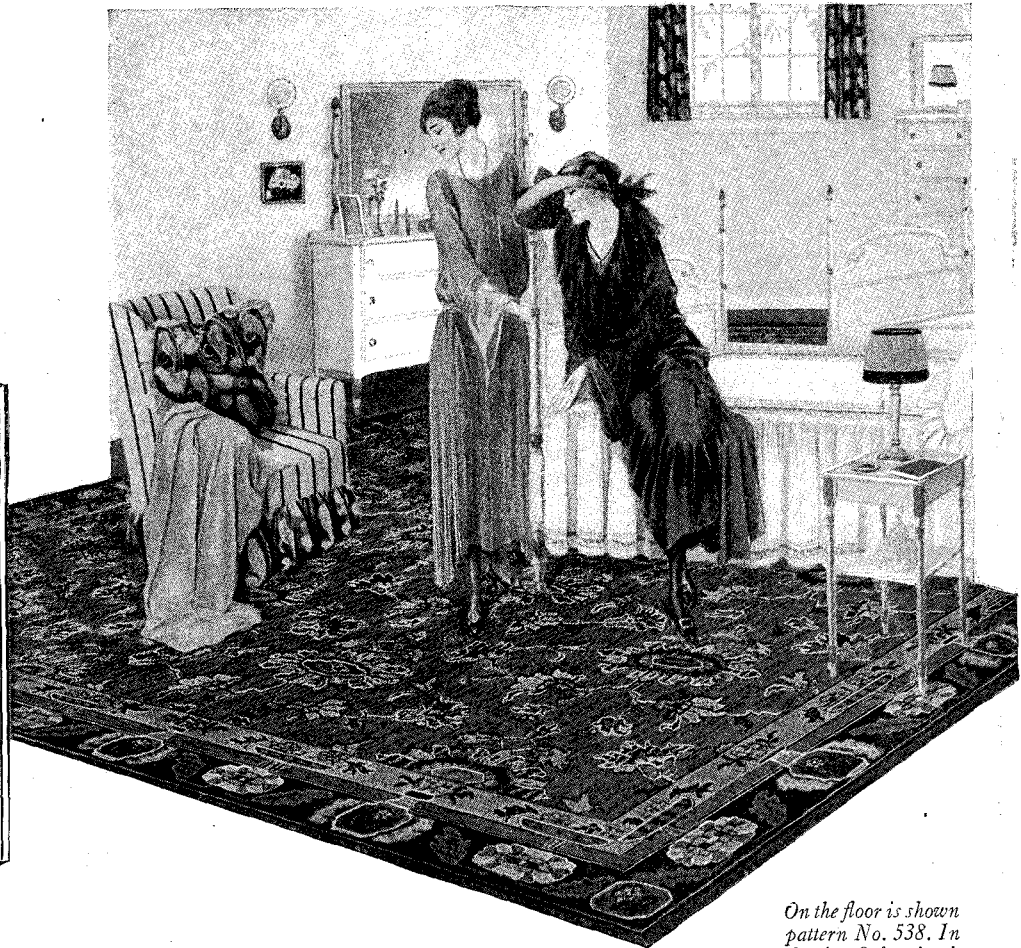
GOLD SEAL
CONGOLEUM
GUARANTEE

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
OR YOUR MONEY BACK

REMOVE SEAL WITH
DAMP CLOTH

Always Look for this Gold Seal

You will find the Gold Seal shown above (printed in dark green on a gold background) pasted on the face of every genuine, guaranteed Gold-Seal Congoleum Rug. It pledges absolute satisfaction or your money refunded and means exactly what it says. The Gold Seal protects you against substitutes. Don't fail to look for it!



On the floor is shown pattern No. 538. In the 6 x 9 ft. size it costs only \$9.00.

"What a beautiful rug—and how well it blends with your new furniture"

What a glow of pride it gives you when a guest praises your taste! And you'll find everybody admires the room which has a colorful Gold-Seal Congoleum Rug on the floor.

These attractive rugs are quite as artistic in design and coloring as rugs that are far more expensive. Their variety of patterns is so extensive that it is easy to find the right one for any room. Simple geometric effects make the kitchen and bathroom neat and trim; a host of elaborate motifs in softly harmonizing shades add to the cheerfulness of the living room, dining room or bedroom.

Sanitary and very easy-to-clean, Gold-Seal Congoleum Rugs save the housewife hours of drudgery.

Just a few strokes of a damp mop make the firm, smooth, waterproof surface immaculate.

And these rugs are entirely seamless—they never wrinkle—never turn up at the edges or corners—never need tacks, cement or any kind of fastening.

Popular Sizes—Low Prices

5 ft. x 9 ft. \$9.00	9 ft. x 9 ft. \$13.50
7½ ft. x 9 ft. 11.25	9 ft. x 10½ ft. 15.75
	9 ft. x 12 ft. \$18.00

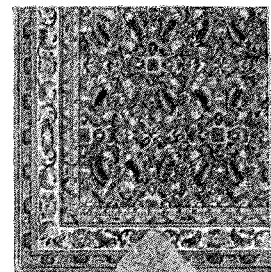
The rugs illustrated are made only in the five large sizes. The small rugs are made in other designs to harmonize with them.

1½ ft. x 3 ft. \$.60	3 ft. x 4½ ft. \$1.95
3 ft. x 3 ft. 1.40	3 ft. x 6 ft. 2.50

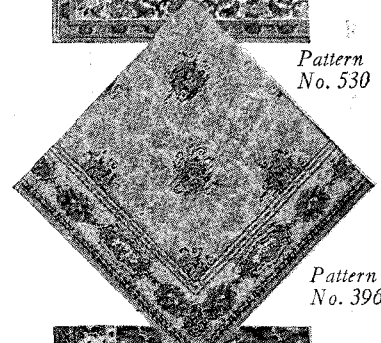
Owing to freight rates, prices in the South and west of the Mississippi are higher than those quoted.

CONGOLEUM COMPANY INCORPORATED

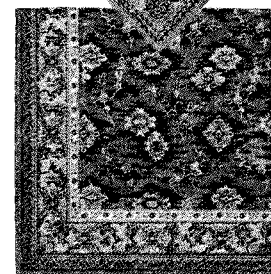
Philadelphia New York Boston Chicago Minneapolis
San Francisco Kansas City Atlanta Dallas Pittsburgh
New Orleans Montreal London Paris Rio de Janeiro



Pattern
No. 530



Pattern
No. 396



Pattern
No. 516

Gold Seal
CONGOLEUM
ART-RUGS

A very interesting new booklet by Anne Pierce, entitled "Beautify Your Home With Gold-Seal Congoleum Art-Rugs," shows all the patterns in full colors and gives many valuable suggestions for brightening up the home. Drop a line to our nearest office today for your free copy.

CURRENT • POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

SOME will say there is a sound philosophy here, but perhaps each heart will insist that the things within it are "undreamt of in your philosophy." Blame *The North American Review* which offers this solace:

THE BEATEN PATH

Ἰνυγέ, ἔλκε τὸ τῆρον ἐμὸν· ποτὶ δῶμα τὸν ἄνδρα.
Theocritus: Idyl II

BY ANNE GOODWIN WINSLOW

Dido with the driven hair
And with the salt sea spray
Upon those undesired lips,
And eyes that follow fading ships,—
It is no use to wander there
Along the shre
All day,
Or hope to see him any more;—
The way.
He went is the old way!

Calypso, let the wanderer go
And weave your web and sing your song;
You knew you could not hold him long,
Though lost and shipwrecked on those shores,
And how can curses keep him yours
When kisses could not make him so?
There is no help from winds that blow,
No seas so strange or so unkind
That they can make him stay behind;—
The way he came he doesn't know,
But there's one way they all can find!

Fond Simaetha, turning, turning
The bird upon your wheel and burning
Laurel leaves and barley grain,—
It will not draw him back again.
The moon above the lemon tree
Will watch with you, but watch in vain,
Nor are the dead of Hecate
Gone more utterly than he,—
Fled along a pathway fleet
Worn smooth by many feet. . .

They make a long procession, sweeping
Relentlessly
Through all the past,—
These hearts that were not meant for keeping
And failed too fast;
And ships with windy sails at sea
And flowery lanes in Sicily
Alike led lovers down the track
That knows no turning back.

THE *San Francisco Bulletin* with its feeling tribute to old ships reminds us of its northern neighbor, Bremerton, as to whose whereabouts we were found befogged some weeks ago. Bremerton has plenty of loyal sons who came to rescue her from oblivion:

OLD SHIPS AT ANCHOR

BY W. A. BREWER, JR.

Old ships at anchor ask no more of Life;
They've tasted it to full and drunk the dregs;
They have despoiled Life of its treasures; now
Poor, empty Life turns back to them and begs.

Life seeks a share of memories they won,
Asks for a tot of tempests they outrode,
Pleads for a corner of their course well-run,
A loan of service that has marked their road.

Life calls them to remember all it gave—
Keel, launching, cargoes, crews, and ports to
The old ships shudder to a passing wave—
Their only answer is an anchor's creek.

All they recall is seas their strong keels trod—
Headwinds outwitted, tacking down the bay—

Old ships at anchor only talk to God,
And Life goes empty-handed on its way.

CALLING to memory one of George Meredith's most beautiful lyrics this one in *The Yale Review* has a happier consummation:

CAPTURED

BY ARCHIBALD MACLEISH

Under an elm tree where the river reaches
They watched the evening deepen in the sky,
They watched the westward clouds go towering by
Through lakes of blue toward those shining
beaches,
Those far enchanted strands where blowing tides
Break into light along the shallow air:
They watched how like a tall ship's lantern there
Over that stormy surf the faint star rides.

Ship of a dream, he thought—O dreamed-of shore
Beyond all oceans and all earthly seas!
Now would they never call him any more;
Now would they never hurt him with unease.
She was that ship, that sea, that siren land,
And she was here, her hand shut in his hand.

POETIC diction may be homely, crabbed,
but forceful, as this in *The Atlantic Monthly*.
Perhaps the idea hits home more surely
than through the well-worn words:

PENDULUM

BY JOSEPH AUSLANDER

Now the stealthy sunrise hoverer
Hangs like a long hawk-shadow over the sea;
And now the wings of doves whirl stealthily,
Shaking shadowy water as they whirl.
Let earthworms tunnel in their cool closets, stir
Tremendously in the dew; let the blunt bee
Nose buckets of damp gold. . . . What is that
to me?
What is beauty without an interpreter?

Egypt—and no Rosetta Stone to read
The mockery of the sphinx; Dante in Dis
Stark blind without the eyes of Beatrice;
A spring dawn twittering, dripping bead after
bead
Of fire; and I without your love as dumb
As any clock without its pendulum.

"FEBRILE unrest!" Poetry is becoming
self-conscious, it will be Freudian next.
This poem in *Scribner's* shows how the
wind is setting:

LONGSHORE

BY THOMAS CALDECOT CHUBB

Oh, I AM tired to death of the drab wharf miles!
I should like to sweep with the drift of the ebb to
sea,
Past all this rotting of ships moored to weedy
piles.
Give me a cruddled waste where the waves move
free!

Beaten gold on a thousand spires of flame,
Petty voices that cry from an irritable heart,
All of man's pent up restlessness, all of man's
shame;
I am sick of these, I would have gray space for
my part!

There is not a vehemence here that the sea has not
known.
All of this strife is a little thing to the sea's.
What is longshore love to the sea's love for its
own?
Its nervous repose to the ocean's passion for ease?

The floe is smudgy with dirt. The ferries squeal.
There are grimy things our small moods can wor-
ship before.
I'll have only one god who can bid me to kneel.
I'll worship a manly god out of sight of the shore.

Perhaps this is febrile unrest? Then unrest has
spoken,
Though inarticulately, at all petty things:
Send me a wide gray space by dark land un-
broken,
A wild place where wet waves break and a wet
wind stings.

HAMLET'S "Words, words, words!"
would never have been uttered over things
of this magic. *The University of Virginia
Magazine* publishes this—perhaps under-
graduate verse:

OLD WORDS

to L. W.

BY LAWRENCE LEE

Old words, like gifts from many lands, I bring:
Some are quaint coinage from a pirate's purse,
And one a great black opal finger ring,
And one a dagger sharpened with a curse.

Out of the white-hulled galleon of the moon,
Riding beside the western wharf of night,
I bring you words as rare as a doubloon
Or cockatoos with ruffled crests of white.

A few are beads to please your gypsy eyes
And lend a touch of color to your art,
While some are but a cloth of silken lies
In which to steal the ruby of your heart!

THIS assumes the claim that we are
a nation of idealists. Something else
besides must have filled the prairie emi-
grant's breast. But we would not dispute
the following claims with the *Lyric West*:

THE WEST

BY CATHERINE PARMENTER

Across the undulating plains the evening dusk
has fallen,
While low against the star-flecked sky a lonely
camp-fire gleams;
And beside the flick'ring fire, in the silence soft
and brooding,
A man is seeing visions, and a man is dreaming
dreams. . . .

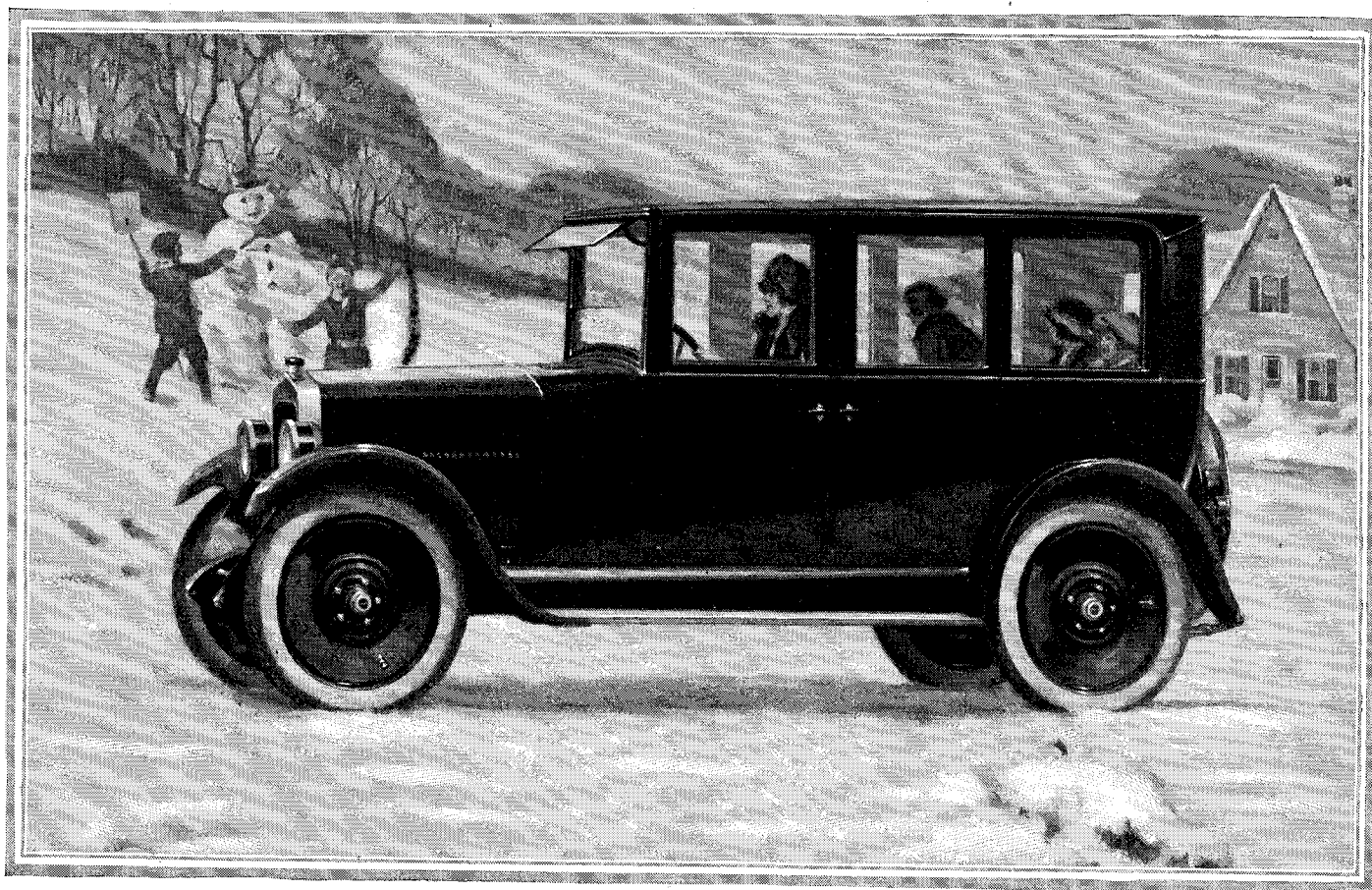
Lord God of Hosts, give Thou the West, unscathed
by worldly schemes,
The gift of seeing visions, and the gift of dreaming
dreams!

And miles away the sunset light is fading into
darkness,
As a dusty prairie schooner halts, to give the
horses rest;
A tired woman lifts her eyes that glow with buoy-
ant courage,—
To glimpse the rugged mountains—the mountains
of the West. . . .

Lord God of Hosts, far, far beyond where prairie
grasses wave,
Give to Thy Western peoples, Lord, the courage
of the brave!

Lord God of Hosts, give to Thy Western peoples
strength—compassion;
Give them the laughter and the tears of crystal
mountain streams;
Give them the cleanness of the hills—the courage
of the prairies;
The gift of seeing visions, and the gift of dreaming
dreams.

Lord God of Hosts, make Thou the West that
land where, fearless—free,
A man is judged by other men, as judged, O,
Lord, by Thee!

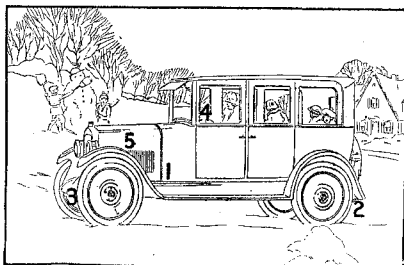


A Wonderful Car for Women, Too

Once the women of your family see this True Blue Oakland Sedan, they will give it their enthusiastic approval. And you will agree wholeheartedly!

For while they delight in the trim, low lines of its Fisher-built body (1) and the luxurious comfort of its deep tufted upholstery and easy riding springs (2)—your critical eye will have weighed and approved its advanced construction.

Mindful of the safety of the women who will drive it, you will be amply reassured by its sound and simple four-wheel brakes (3); its ease of steering, the convenience of all driving controls



on the steering wheel (4) and the very easy-operating gearshift.

If mechanically inclined you will marvel at the design and quality of its brand new six cylinder engine (5). The many new engineering features and

the smoothness with which all moving parts operate assure a performance and endurance that will more than satisfy your fondest expectations.

See this car—and take the women folk with you. You will find in the True Blue Oakland more new and appealing features than in any other car announced this season.

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY, PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

Touring Car . . \$945 Sport Touring . . \$1095
Roadster . . . 945 Sport Roadster . . 1095

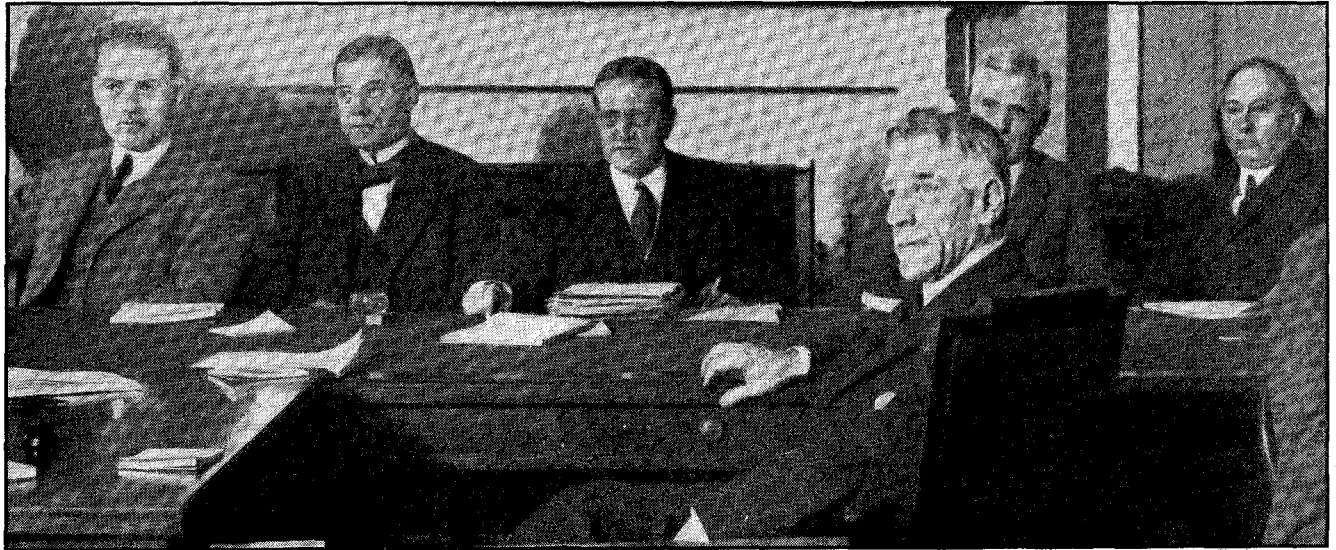
Business Coupe \$1195 Glass Enclosures—Touring \$60, Roadsters \$40.
Coupe for Four 1345 All prices f. o. b. factory

True Blue Six



Sedan \$1395

PERSONAL • GLIMPSES



P. & A. photograph

THE PEACE PLAN PROMOTER TELLING SOME HOSTILE SENATORS ALL ABOUT IT—ALMOST

Mr. Bok balked only when they asked him how much money he was spending in publicity and promotion for his idea. He is seated on this side of the table. On the other side, from left to right, are Senator Shipstead, Senator Green of Vermont, Senator Moses, Chairman of the Committee; Senator Reed, author of the investigating resolution, and Senator Caraway.

"FIVE SOLEMN SENATORS" VERSUS MR. BOK

ONCE WE HAD ONLY THE EXAMPLE of Daniel in the lions' den to illustrate a lone human being facing perilous odds, but now, it appears to numerous awestruck publicists, we can point to the more recent spectacle of Edward W. Bok, once only a poor Dutch immigrant, but lately considered worthy of an investigation by a Committee from the United States Senate. As with Daniel, so with Mr. Bok, the lions were powerless to bite him. The five investigators ranked, by common consent, among the best "quizzers" of an unusually inquisitive Senate, but so wisely did Mr. Bok conduct himself that, we are assured, he came away with all the credit. He not only told them nothing they did not know before, but managed to acquire several thousand dollars' worth of free publicity for the Peace Plan which he was promoting at the moment. Editors, North, East, West and South, Republicans and Democrats, some of them much opposed to Mr. Bok's ideas, agree, with remarkable unanimity, that his single-handed victory over five professional probers was not only highly amusing, but "served 'em right." Four of the investigators, notes the *San Diego Union*, had "proudly marked themselves as unfaltering foes of the League of Nations," with which Mr. Bok's

widely discussed "Peace Plan" has a few reserved contacts. The investigation was "as fair and impartial as a Turkish inquiry on the Armenian problem," proceeds the *Union's* editor, and the *New York Tribune*, rejoicing in Mr. Bok's worsting of the "four pious partizans," remarks that, "Mr. Bok pays for his propaganda, whereas the taxpayer pays for the Senators'." Taking

up the matter in a discursive vein, the *Philadelphia North American* tells the whole story editorially, under the headline, "The Wickedness of Mr. Bok." According to the *Philadelphia* editor:

Some one once referred to the Senate of the United States as "the most august deliberative body in the world," and it has never quite recovered from the agreeable sensation produced by the remark. As to the accuracy of the judgment, if we were prest we could think of several thousand things better worth arguing about. We readily concede that the upper branch has traditions of authority and an atmosphere of grave self-sufficiency that are calculated to impress the most frivolous beholder. Stiff in its adherence to peculiar forms of procedure, and guarding with sleepless vigilance its relatively ancient prerogatives, there is one thing that the Senate values even above these, and that is its dignity. To this Cabinet Members must bow and Presidents must defer.

Far from quarreling with an amiable eccentricity, we are inclined to applaud it. Modesty,

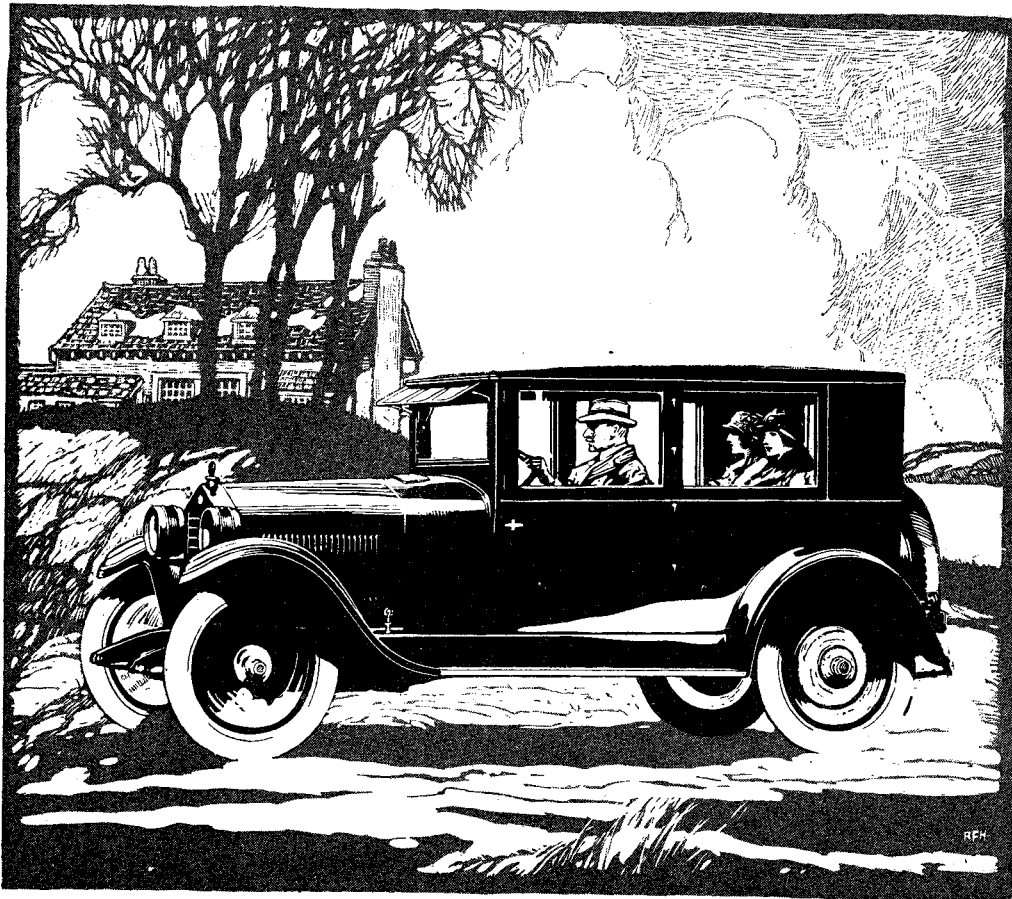


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"WHAT DOES MR. BOK MEAN BY SPENDING HIS MONEY FOR SUCH PERNICIOUS PURPOSES?"

—Darling in the New York Tribune.

The New ESSEX



A "Six"—the Coach \$975 *Freight and Tax Extra*

A New Hudson Product with Many
Interesting Features of Design

The smoothness and long life for which Hudson is famous is now shared by Essex. It is an important advantage to bear in mind.

So also is the fact that the Essex "Six" possesses other notable Hudson qualities. It has the same type clutch, the same type axles, the same provisions for long life and easy care of all working parts. Essex reliability is retained. Essex economy of fuel, oil and tires is greatly enhanced.

We ask this test—take a ride. You will enjoy it—that's certain. See

how handling is simplified. Starts at the touch of your toe. Steers easily as a bicycle. And how easy gears shift. Easy to park, too. Its low center of gravity makes safe and comfortable driving on all roads at all speeds.

Simple to keep in first-class condition. Requires little attention. Lubrication for the most part is done with an oil can.

No car we ever announced has met with such a reception. You must be impressed as everyone has. You, too, will say: "the New Essex provides ideal transportation."

A 30 Minute Ride Will Win You

ESSEX MOTORS

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

we have read, is a most excellent thing in woman; why should not dignity be admirable in a Senate? It is as a respectful friend, therefore, that we venture to suggest that the Senate take heed to its most cherished possession. We invite it, in all solicitude, to contemplate the ravages made therein last Monday by certain of its members, and to ask itself how long its repute for dignity can stand such exhibitions as marked the efforts to discredit and humiliate a patriotic, high-minded citizen? We urge it to calculate the effects upon the public mind of that sorry procedure.

We speak neither in personal defense of Edward W. Bok, for he needs none, nor in advocacy of the prize peace plan, which



we consider seriously defective. Our objection is that the power of the Senate has been abused by employment for partizan ends, and that elementary rights of free utterance have been arrogantly challenged. At the same time our concern is moderated by the fact that it was the inquisitors, not the victim, who suffered in the encounter.

In order to understand clearly this extraordinary episode, it is necessary to recall the circumstances which led to Mr. Bok's arraignment as a menace to national security. Upon his voluntary retirement from active business a few years ago, this energetic citizen found himself possessor of a substantial fortune and an irrepressible desire to serve the country in which he had made so successful a career; and then and there he decided, by a process of reasoning which we fear would baffle the senatorial committee, that after making suitable provision for himself and his family, he would devote his wealth to projects of public welfare.

In pursuit of this singular resolution he created various funds from which annual awards for distinguished public service in specified lines are made. Finally he came to believe that the most complex, urgent and difficult problem before the world was the establishment of peace, and that the first step must be to impress that fact upon the consciousness of the American people. The result of his cogitation was the offer, last July, of \$100,000 for "the best practicable plan by which the United States may cooperate with other nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the world." One-half the sum was to be paid to the person submitting the plan adjudged best by a jury of prominent citizens; the other half when it was approved in substance by the Senate, or had received such strong public favor that it might be deemed acceptable to the nation.

The donor had no expectation that a perfect solution would be presented, points out the Philadelphia editor. In fact:

His aim, candidly avowed, was "to enlist the best thought of the whole nation on this one vital subject"—to make the American people think about peace and discuss means of ending war. His own activity was limited to providing the prize. The conditions of the contest were drafted by a policy committee of representative men and women, the project was advertised through the cooperation of nearly a hundred peace societies and

civic organizations, and a jury to make the award was appointed, Mr. Bok suggesting only one member thereof, Elihu Root.

A choice was made from more than 22,000 plans submitted, and on January 6 the document was published. It proved to be merely a statement of proposals long familiar—that the United States adhere to the World Court, and that it cooperate as a non-member with the League of Nations, making certain reservations and disavowing all covenant obligations. The plan was so nearly a repetition of that which was decisively rejected four years ago that in itself it caused little comment, and most of that was unfavorable. But the purpose of the award was triumphantly achieved; thousands of Americans had talked peace for several months, and for days the \$50,000 plan furnished the dominating news subject throughout the whole country.

Then came the second and more extensive project of publicity. Through the cooperating organizations a great national referendum was arranged. Millions of copies of the plan and an accompanying ballot were distributed, and the voting was facilitated by printing of the ballot in countless newspapers and other publications.

Public attention was so widely attracted that some members of the Senate were aggrieved. Dispatches made known that they "resented vigorously the interference of outsiders with their prerogative of dealing with foreign policies." The foes of the League of Nations were particularly incensed; at first unutterably disdainful of Mr. Bok and his activities, they began to charge that he was a dark conspirator, a veiled emissary of Europe, a poisoner of the wells of public thought. "Propagandist!" they cried at him, and looked to see him wither under the scorn of a disillusioned populace. These tactics, of course, put the capstone on the monumental structure of publicity which Mr. Bok had erected. Thanks to the senatorial outcries, the \$50,000 peace award, interest in which had subsided somewhat, became first-page news once more, and the whole country rang with the controversy.

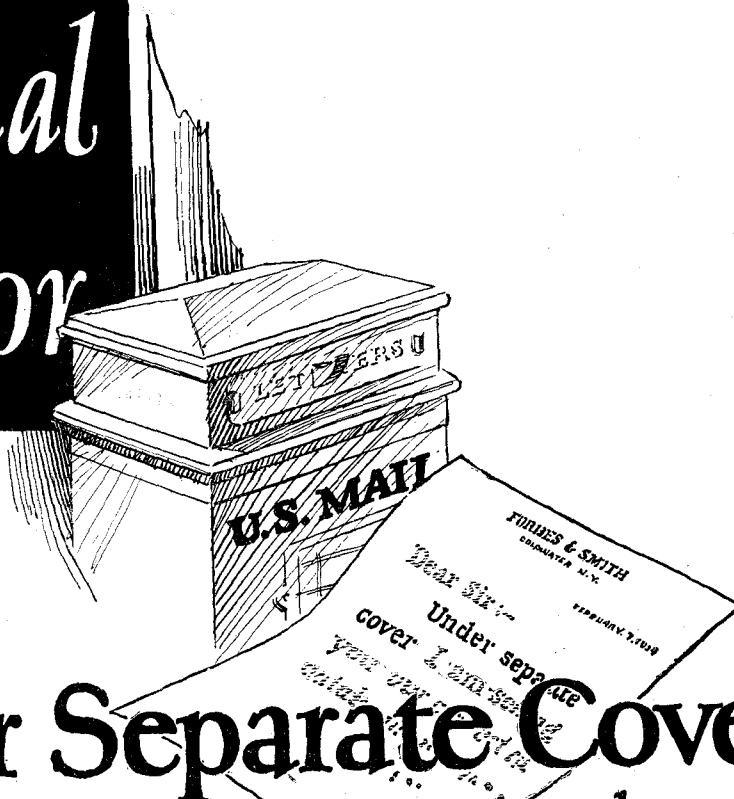
Still the agitated Senators were not satisfied. They passed a solemn resolution empowering a committee "immediately to investigate . . . efforts being made to control public opinion and the action of Congress through propaganda or by the use of money, by advertising or the control of publicity," specifying particularly activities "affecting foreign policies." And to make sure of a good job, three of the five Senators selected to



make the inquiry were bitter-end anti-Leaguers. The purpose behind the inquiry, and the delusions created in certain senatorial minds by their fanatical partizanship on the League issue, were disclosed in a dispatch in an anti-League newspaper last Monday. "The committee," it is said, "wants to find out what interests—financial, political and international—are behind the Bok movement. Chairman Moses and Senator Reed are going to inquire into every phase of the pro-League and pro-Court propaganda campaign that has become associated with the Bok plan. The committee wants to know the source of the money that is being used to defray the great expense of the referendum

The final Error

Practically every business man has committed the Final Error. Practically every organization can charge losses to it. For the Final Error is this: forwarding expensive catalogues and booklets "under separate cover."



"Under Separate Cover" probably the most expensive phrase American industry has ever used

It IS an error to devote the time and resources of your organization to producing a catalogue—to spare no expense on illustrations, engravings, printing—to devote time and money to making prospects ASK for it—and then to send it "under separate cover."

Du-Plex and Mon-O-Post Envelopes provide a means of mailing an intimate, personal sales letter AND your catalogue under the SAME cover and at no greater postage expense. They provide two compartments—one for second,

third or fourth class mail matter and one for your first class personal letter.

Printed matter and letter arrive at the same time. Your chances of making a sale are increased. You save your time and the mail room's time. You save mailing expense and absolutely eliminate loss of your catalogue.

Why not begin to check the "under separate cover" habit in your business today. As a preliminary, write for an eye-opening booklet, "Suppose This Were Your Catalogue."



Both Together, Sir!

Du-Plex Envelopes, in stock sizes and in average quantities, are sold by many leading stationers. If you cannot secure them locally write direct to "Mailing Information Headquarters."

Du-Plex Envelopes are used for mailing catalogues, booklets, photographs, blueprints, samples and merchandise when accompanied by letter or invoice—for every combination mailing purpose.

DU-PLEX ENVELOPE CORPORATION
361 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, QUINCY, ILLINOIS

"Mailing Information Headquarters"

Twenty-three Branches in Metropolitan Centers

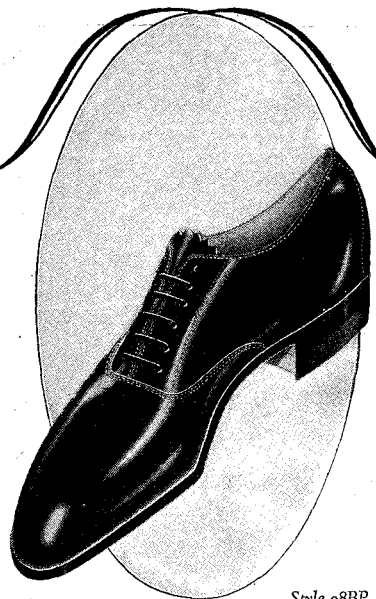
Du-Plex
2-in-1
ENVELOPES

Pat. U. S. A. May 29, 1919, Oct. 9, 1923
Pat. Canada Sept. 30, 1919. Other Pats. Pending

COLUMBIAN
(MON-O-POST)
TWO COMPARTMENT
ENVELOPES

Patented July 19, 1921
Other Pats. Pending

FOR MORE SALES THROUGH THE MAILS

Style o8BP
Patent Leather
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THE Hanover Shoe

Exclusively for Men and Boys

Walk in comfort—be in style—get longer service—pay less money. This is the Hanover story in brief. For all 'round value, you cannot buy a better shoe at even twice the price of Hanovers.

FIVE DOLLARS

This price is possible because we are the only shoemakers in America who sell exclusively through our own stores, in 62 cities.

We will fit you from Hanover
—if there is no Hanover Store
near you. Write for catalog.
The Hanover Shoe, Hanover, Pa.



Boys play hard

That's why Hanover Shoes for Boys and Little Men are especially built to "stand the gaff." Selected leathers of enduring staunchness—honest, thorough workmanship—sane styles for growing feet. \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

and the publicity that the so-called peace drive is getting through the motion-picture news weeklies."

Well, remarks *The North American*, Chairman Moses and his equally impartial colleague, Senator Reed, of Missouri, found out all these things. For,

Mr. Bok, giving no evidences of a sense that he was a malefactor from whom disguise had been stripped, appeared before the committee on Monday, and the two great cross-examiners had their way with him. They learned that the "financial, political and international interest" which had dared to promote discussion of peace plans consisted exclusively of Mr. Bok. They learned that he had done nothing whatever beyond providing the \$100,000 award and a fund to defray the expense of the referendum, and that the detail work is being conducted by a paid staff, with the cooperation of about ninety organizations, none of them criminal or seditious. But they did not learn how much money he had set aside for the nefarious work of taking a straw vote throughout the country on a peace plan, and they were greatly offended:

Senator Moses—What was the sum?

Mr. Bok—I prefer not to state.

Senator Moses—You decline to answer?

Mr. Bok—Yes, sir.

Senator Moses—Because your answer would tend to degrade you?

Mr. Bok—I decline to go into that.

Senator Reed—Now, how much was that trust?

Mr. Bok—I prefer not to answer.

Senator Reed—Would the answer tend in any way to degrade you, to bring you into public contempt?

Mr. Bok—I don't think so in the slightest.

Senator Reed—Or convict you of any crime?

Mr. Bok—No.

So went the inquisition of the Senate's master cross-examiners, until the witness offered politely the following terse advice:

"I think the committee has a perfect right to ascertain from me whether there are any other persons interested with me or associated with me in supplying the finances. I say to you that there is no one at all. No one has contributed one penny to this. But as to the amount that it has cost me, or will cost me, that I think is purely my personal affair, and I can not touch on that. . . . I consider I am quite within my rights to spend any amount of money for the benefit of the American public that I choose. The money that I have and that comes to me comes from the American people. Barring a certain sufficiency for my family and myself, I have given over my life to give that money back to the public in constructive work, absolutely. That is the only spirit in which I work."

"Chairman Moses expects," said a dispatch on Monday morning, "it will take at least two days for Mr. Bok to answer all the committee's questions." That statesman's estimate was, however, somewhat too liberal. It took the committee just seventy minutes to decide that Mr. Bok was not a promising subject, and he was suddenly released. The only satisfaction left to his assailants was that they had looked in the face of a man who is devoting his fortune to unselfish public service, and

had asked him, in order to fasten detestable words upon him, whether he considered his efforts degrading, contemptible and criminal.

Whether such tactics enhance the dignity of the Senate, or are worthy of any public body, we need not inquire. Nor is Mr. Bok in need of any sympathy. The matter of public moment is that an agency of the Government is being used in an effort to make odious and reprehensible any organized agitation for or against any public measure.

The issue is not the League of Nations, or Mr. Bok's peace views, or the merits of the prize plan. The issue is the right of American citizens, individually or in concert, through newspapers, organizations or public assemblage, to discuss and express their sentiments upon public measures or proposals. That right is not impaired by calling such activities "propaganda," and it will continue to be exercised until the dignified Senate succeeds in abolishing free speech and scrapping the printing-press.

Mr. Bok, not satisfied with the victory which, it was generally conceded, he had richly deserved, at once proceeded to heap coals of fire upon his probers by offering to duplicate his Peace Prize Award, and let them choose a winner, after reading over 22,164 essays submitted in the original competition. As related by Charles Michelson, Washington correspondent of the *Memphis Commercial Appeal*, this latest development runs:

Mr. Bok, in a letter to Senator Moses (Republican, New Hampshire), rabid irreconcilable, and the chairman of the committee, observed that the committee appears to doubt the good faith of Elihu Root, Gen. James G. Harbord, Edward M. House, Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, Dean Roscoe Pound, William Allen White and Brand Whitlock, who chose the initial winner.

Therefore Mr. Bok set forth he would request the judges to turn over the essays to the committee, let them decide on how best to promote world peace, whereupon \$50,000 more will be paid immediately to their choice, and \$50,000 more when, and if, the Senate registers its approval of the winning plan.

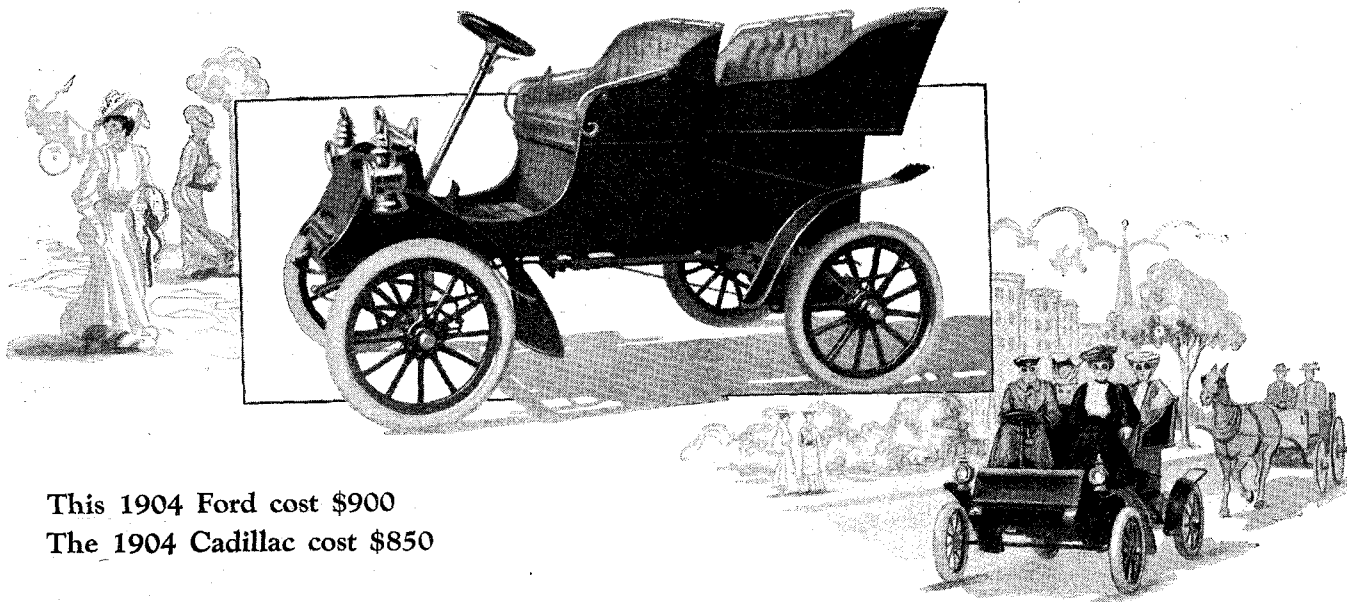
Undoubtedly Mr. Bok will not be out \$100,000 more in prizes. Already disconcerted by the former publisher's successful parrying of yesterday's interrogatory thrust at him, Messrs. Moses and Reed (Democrat, Missouri), who are really the only moving spirits in the committee, were both puzzled and annoyed by his duplicate offer. Moses and Reed are in further quandary over whether to recall Mr. Bok and have another go at him. His letter to them to-day said:

"I have your letter notifying me that you have abandoned the hearing set for to-day.

"You say that your course is based upon my refusal to state the amount of money provided, or to be provided by me, in connection with the American peace award. As I stated to your committee yesterday morning, I do not know definitely the amount spent or to be spent in the conduct of the award. You must realize that, as a matter of ordinary good taste, I ought not to be placed in the position of discussing the amount of money I am spending in a service I have undertaken on behalf of the American people.

"I am strengthened in my belief that

How would you have lubricated a FORD like this one?



This 1904 Ford cost \$900
The 1904 Cadillac cost \$850

A 1904 Ford advertisement featured the "8 H.P. Double-Opposed Motor" and "Double Tube Tires." A Cadillac advertisement of the same year featured its "sensitive steering wheel" and "speed range of 4 to 30 miles an hour." Cadillac also claimed "graceful design, handsome in finish and appointments." But many that year considered Ford the better looking car!

In 1904 (as in 1924) one "oil company" stood out among the rest for its specialization in lubrication and its skill in producing and specifying the correct oil for the various types of motors.

The Ford owner who wrote to the Vacuum Oil Company in 1904 for advice on lubrication would have received in reply a recommendation based upon a careful study of the Ford "8 H.P. Double-Opposed Motor."

Quite probably a Vacuum Oil Company engineer would have called in person! A Vacuum Oil Company engineer often went miles to see a new model and learn at first hand its lubricating requirements.

Why Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"

As the Ford engine changed, its lubricating requirements changed also. For many years now the recommendation for Fords has been Gargoyle

Mobiloil "E." Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" meets with scientific exactness the many individual requirements of today's Ford engine.

And Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" has undergone continuous perfection, based upon (1) the Vacuum Oil Company's continuous progress in selecting and refining the most desirable crude stocks and (2) the Vacuum Oil Company's continuous engineering study of the Ford car.

The character and the quality of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" have been imitated. Even the name has been imitated. But Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" has never yet failed to prove its superiority when subjected to fair comparative tests.

This statement you will prove for yourself when you drain off your old oil and refill your Ford crank-case with Gargoyle Mobiloil "E."

Fair Retail Price

30c a Quart from Bulk

When the dealer sells a quart of Gargoyle Mobiloil from bulk for less than 30c, he does not make his fair, reasonable profit. Lower prices often accompany substitution of low-quality oil for genuine Gargoyle Mobiloil.

Prices are slightly higher in Canada, the Southwest and the Far West.



Domestic Branches:

New York (Main Office)	Boston	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Buffalo	Rochester	Dallas
Chicago	St. Louis	Detroit	Indianapolis	Milwaukee	Minneapolis	Des Moines
Kansas City, Mo.	Oklahoma City	New Haven	Portland, Me.	Albany	Springfield, Mass.	Peoria

VACUUM OIL COMPANY



**"I'll say
the Hinge-Cap is a
big Improvement"**

THERE'S a cap on Williams that can't get lost. It's hinged on. That's a whale of an improvement, isn't it?

The shave Williams gives is a whale of an improvement, too.

—Williams lather is heavy and closely woven. It holds the moisture in. Result: faster softening of the beard.

—Williams lubricates the skin. Razor friction is eliminated—your shave made wonderfully easy.

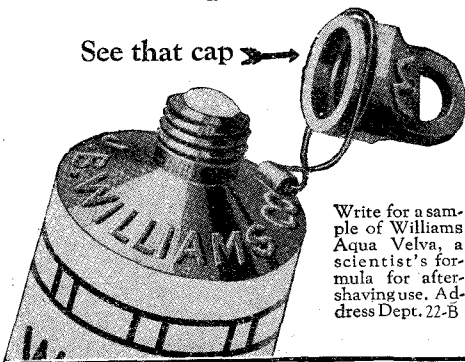
—Williams keeps your face in comfort after the shave. There's an ingredient in Williams that's decidedly beneficial to the skin.

Williams is pure and absolutely without coloring matter. Try a tube—with the new Hinge-Cap!

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., GLASTONBURY, CONN.
The J. B. Williams Co., Ltd., (Canada) 1114 St. Patrick St., Montreal

**Williams
Shaving Cream**

See that cap →



Write for a sample of Williams Aqua Vela, a scientist's formula for after-shaving use. Address Dept. 22-B

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

you have not the right to enter into my personal affairs. However, if you still differ with me on this point, and if the law gives you the right which you claim, there is no reason why you should not seek this from those who can give you the definite information, which I do not possess. As I told you yesterday, Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., is the treasurer of the award and the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia is the custodian of the fund at their disposal for the purpose of the award.

"From the questions asked by some members of your committee it was strongly intimated that I was predisposed in favor of a particular kind of a plan. It was likewise suggested that the jury of award was also selected with the same predisposition.

"My absolute confidence in the jury of the American Peace Award is such that I believe they carried out the purpose of the award and selected 'the most practicable plan by which the United States may cooperate with other nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the world.'

"If, however, you do not share my confidence in Mr. Elihu Root, Gen. James G. Harbord, Col. Edward M. House, Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, Dean Roscoe T. Pound, Mr. William Allen White, and Brand Whitlock, I hereby make your committee the following proposal:

"I will ask (and since the power is theirs, I can only ask) the policy committee of the American Peace Award that the 22,164 submitted plans be turned over to your committee either as a committee of the Senate or as individuals. If, in the judgment of your committee, there is found a more practicable plan than the one selected by the jury named above by which the United States may cooperate with other nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the world, I shall be glad to give to the author of the plan selected by your committee the sum of \$100,000, under the following conditions, i.e., the payment to the author of \$50,000 when your committee has selected the better plan, and \$50,000 to the author if and when the plan in substance and intent is approved by the United States Senate.

"I will also agree to defray the expenses of a nation-wide referendum, if desired, and in all respects give to the plan which your committee selects the same financial support accorded by me to the present plan.

"I earnestly urge upon you the most favorable consideration of this proposal, to the end that we may unite in an endeavor to give to the American people the uppermost desire in their hearts, an end to bloodshed and an era of world peace."

Mr. Hearst's newspapers and *The Wall Street Journal* are agreed that the worst feature of the inquiry is the publicity it is given to Mr. Bok's peace plan. "Farce, hypocrisy, false pretense! blatant advertising! emotional appeal!" cries the *Washington Herald*, objecting to Mr. Bok's plan and all its implications. The *Brooklyn Times*, one of the few journals which seems disposed to reprove Mr. Bok for his way of answering the questions of the Committee, remarks that:

For a man who has determined to spend his money for the benefit of the American

people, and whose method of expenditure appears to be publicity, Mr. Bok is strangely reticent as to the means of service he has adopted.

Mr. Bok should take into consideration certain facts. The League of Nations, in which he appears to be interested, has been in discussion for a long time. After an exhaustive debate, it was rejected by the Senate of the United States. The people of the United States had an opportunity to approve or disapprove of the Senate's action. If there was any meaning at all in a national election, they emphatically approve. The Government of the United States has definitely and repeatedly stated that the question was closed.

On the eve of a Presidential election, Mr. Bok reopened it in a way which involved the expenditure of considerable money. The Senate has a right to know what is back of this action. Senator Moses correctly stated the purpose of the committee when he said:

"The sole purpose of the committee is to ascertain what organized effort, what expenditure of money, what forms of propaganda have been employed for the purpose of influencing legislative action."

We do not believe that the Senate should or could punish Mr. Bok for any attempts he might make in pursuance of an honest conviction, and influencing public opinion in this country. We do believe, however, that Mr. Bok should be quite honest with the Senate and the American people, and that he better his cause with both by giving frank expression to his opinion and by dropping the attitude of possession which only belittles the citizen, when he assumes it an antagonism to the Senate of his country.

Following "the tart declination of Senator Moses to accept the Bok offer to examine the 22,164 plans submitted to the Bok Committee," adds a special telegram to the *Boston Transcript*, Miss Esther Everett Lape, general director of the Bok project, told the Senate Committee something concerning the finances of the organization. She told them pretty much what she pleased, according to this dispatch, which is corroborated by many others. Most testimony is to the general effect that "Miss Lape proved, on the whole, one of the most marvelously acute witnesses it is often the privilege of the Committee to hear." The general course of her testimony is indicated by such headlines as the following, which prefaced her story in *The Transcript*:

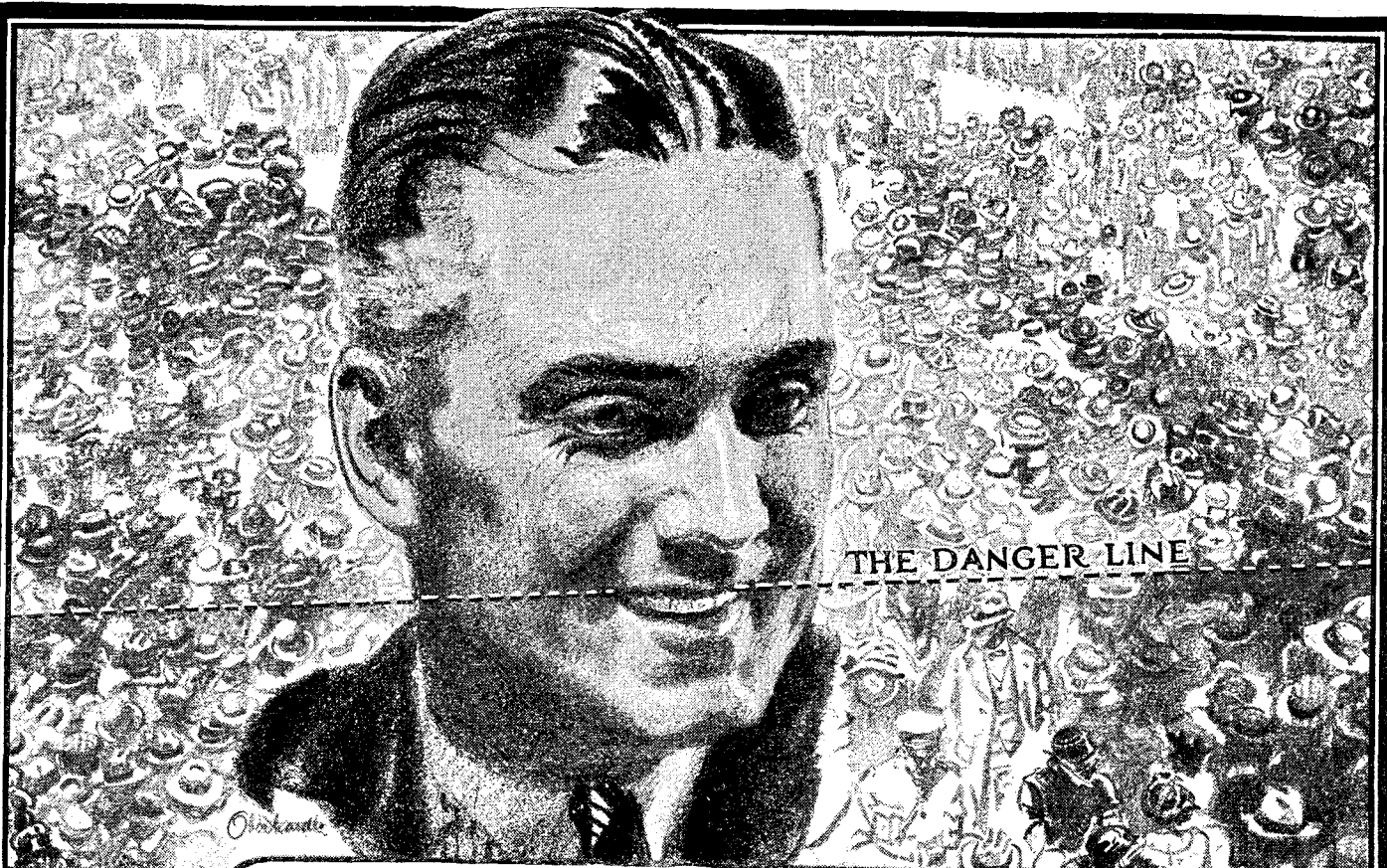
**MISS LAPE DAZZLES
THE BOK INQUISITORS
WITH KEEN ANSWERS**

**TELLS SENATE COMMITTEE WHAT SHE
PLEASES ABOUT PEACE PLAN**

**LEAGUE NO FACTOR IN JURY
Resents Reed's "Implications"—
Congratulated by Distinguished
Women**

In the course of the examination, Miss Lape, it appears, refused to tell precisely how the "jury" handled the 22,000-odd peace plans submitted. According to the report of the *New York Evening Post's* Washington bureau:

"Have you a right to go into that?" she



Millions suffer from Acid Decay at
THE DANGER LINE
 which often results in the loss of health
 and destruction of teeth and gums

ACIDS are forming in your mouth all the time. They are produced by the fermentation of tiny food particles which lodge at the gum margins. These acids attack your teeth, causing Acid Decay.

Acid Decay begins most easily in the unprotected parts of your teeth. It is especially serious at the place where the hard enamel stops and the soft bone of the teeth is exposed by receding gums. This is The Danger Line.

Once decay begins at The Danger Line, it progresses rapidly to the roots of the teeth, causing abscesses. The gums become infected and pyorrhea may develop. Poisons from these conditions sweep through your entire body, undermining your health and frequently causing the loss of teeth, rheumatism, heart-disease and other serious troubles.

It is impossible to have sound teeth and gums—or even perfect bodily health unless Acid Decay is stopped at The Danger Line.

Dentists and physicians have long known milk of magnesia to be the best product available to prevent Acid Decay. But how to combine it in convenient form for mouth hygiene was not known.

This problem has been solved by the Squibb Laboratories. Squibb's Dental Cream combines Squibb's Milk of Magnesia with every ingredient necessary to care for the teeth and gums correctly.

Brushing your teeth with Squibb's Dental Cream protects them from Acid Decay at The Danger Line—and elsewhere. It also removes dental mucin, cleansing and polishing the teeth beautifully. It allays the sensitiveness of acid-eroded or otherwise decayed teeth, and is beneficial to irritated gums.

You and all your family will prefer Squibb's Dental Cream—not only because it really does prevent Acid Decay—but because of the true feeling of cleanliness it brings. If your druggist cannot supply you, mail us the coupon on the left with ten cents for a generous size trial tube.

E. R. SQUIBB & SONS, New York, *Manufacturing Chemists to the Medical and Dental Professions since 1858*

SQUIBB'S DENTAL CREAM
Made with Squibb's Milk of Magnesia

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 P. O. Box 1215, City Hall Station, New York
 Enclosed please find ten cents to cover cost of
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Marshaling the Telephone Forces

In the simple act of lifting the telephone receiver from its hook every subscriber becomes the marshal of an army. At his service, as he needs them, a quarter of a million men and women are organized in the Bell System. One skilled corps of the telephone army moves to place him in talking connection with his neighbor in the next block, in the next state or across the continent. Another highly trained corps is on duty to keep the wires in condition to vibrate with his words. Still others are developing better apparatus and methods, manufacturing and adding new equipment, and installing new telephones to increase the subscriber's realm of command.

The terrain of the telephone army is the whole United States, dotted with 14,000,000 instruments, all within range of the subscriber's telephone voice. Even in the remote places this army provides equipment and supplies. Its methods of operation are constantly being improved, that each user may talk to his friends with increased efficiency. Millions of money are spent in its permanent works. Yet its costs of operation are studiously held to the minimum, that the subscriber may continue to receive the cheapest as well as the best telephone service in the world.

The permanent objective of the Bell System army is to meet the telephone needs of the nation—a hopeless task were not its command unified, its equipment adequately maintained and its personnel trained in the latest developments of telephone art.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

BELL SYSTEM

One Policy, One System, Universal Service

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

asked. "What you want to know is whether the jury was stacked for the League of Nations. I will tell you how the jury was selected, and I think that is sufficient.

"I want to tell the whole story," continued the witness, "but in a way that will not be misleading. I will tell how the jury was selected and organized. The exact way it conducted its work would serve no useful purpose. Once you grant the jury's reliability, why bother about how it handled the work?"

"Consider the amount of money involved," interrupted Senator Moses. "I think we should know all the details."

At the final session of the jury, Miss Lape said, seventy-seven plans were considered. They had been in the hands of jury members, including Brand Whitlock, for a long time, she added.

This answer did not satisfy the Committee, we are told, but it was as far as the witness would go. Another point was brought out, however, which caused a flurry, both in the Senatorial Halls and throughout the country at large. The *New York Times* writes of this discovery, under the headline "These Women!":

Mingled admiration and horror must have been exprest on Senator Reed's eloquent features on Wednesday as he address the following question to Miss Esther Lape:

"You say that with Mrs. Vanderlip and Mrs. Roosevelt you proceeded to choose the other members of the Policy Committee. Do you mean that you three ladies then selected the rest of the members of the Policy Committee?"

And Miss Esther Lape replied:

"Yes, that is what I meant."

Senator Reed did not thereupon ejaculate, "What are we coming to!" But the *New York Herald* did it for him next morning when it announced in headlines three columns wide, "Three Women Engineered Bok Peace Prize Contest." The crime of engineering a contest is obviously aggravated if the engineers are members of the female sex.

Yet there was a time when Senator Reed did not believe that womanhood is in itself an obstacle to intelligent citizenship. More than four years ago, when the Senator was engaged in saving our liberties from the League of Nations, he considered it worth while to ring a special tocsin for the women of America. On October 18, 1919, at Madison Square Garden, the climax of the League inequities was attained in the following Reed apostrophe:

"O American mothers, I warn you when that compact is signed, if it ever is, it mortgages the bones and blood of your boys for the centuries to come. It means that you will tell the story in your own tears and that your own sighs shall break even over the battlements of heaven. And yet they tell these women their sons are not to go to war."

Who could have thought that these women, to whom Senator Reed made the whole thing so clear, would insist on retaining their own notions as to the best means of avoiding the tears and heartbreak of war, and that they would go about putting their beliefs into practise with such skill as Miss Lape and her fellow-conspirators have exhibited?



“Daddy’s Here!”

Little hands and chubby faces pressed against the window pane . . . A welcome step upon the walk or on the stairs . . . The rush of little feet . . . A door flung open . . . And then the welcome shout—“Daddy’s Here!” . . . “Daddy’s Here!” To-night and to-morrow night, and for many, many nights, if Fate be kind, that simple little phrase that means so much will greet you as you reach your home . . . “Daddy’s Here!” What a world of love and affection and dependence is summed up in those two short words!

ÆTNA-IZE

“DADDY’S HERE!” To-night, as you go home in the twilight of a winter’s day and this welcome greets you at the door, sit down in some quiet corner and think a little while about the future—not in fear and trembling, but with the same calm confidence that you plan the coming day.

Have you enough life insurance? Suppose something should happen to-morrow that would take you suddenly from your family? Would there be enough money left to enable them to live happily through the long years in the same comfort that they are living now? Or would they be forced to go to work or be dependent on relatives for even the bare necessities of life?

The greatest protection that you could possibly give your wife and children is the protection that comes



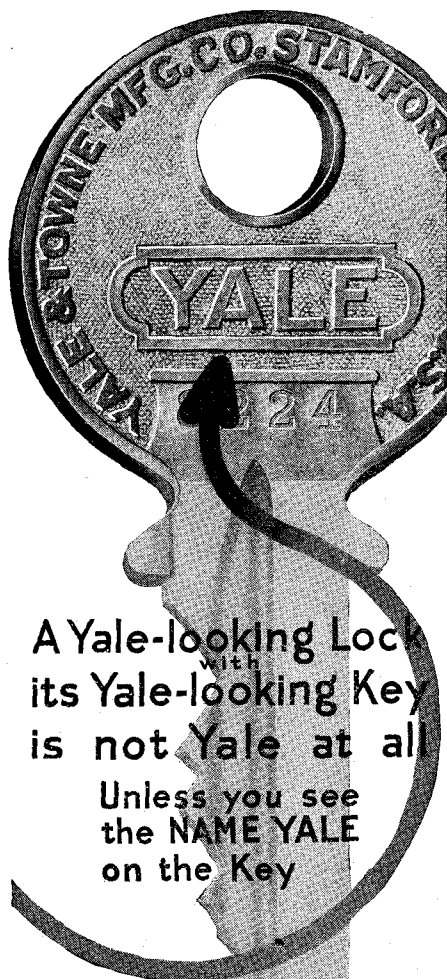
through a life insurance policy with the Aetna Life Insurance Company. We say the greatest protection because the Aetna Life Insurance Company and affiliated companies are the strongest multiple-line insurance organization in the world.

There is hardly any form of insurance that Aetna does not issue. To be fully Aetna-ized is to forestall financial disaster in every form—to know that, come what may, your future and the future of those dependent on you are absolutely safe.

See the Aetna representative in your community. He is equipped by training and experience to provide full protection for your life—your property—and your business. You will find him a good man to know and a real friend. He certainly does know insurance.

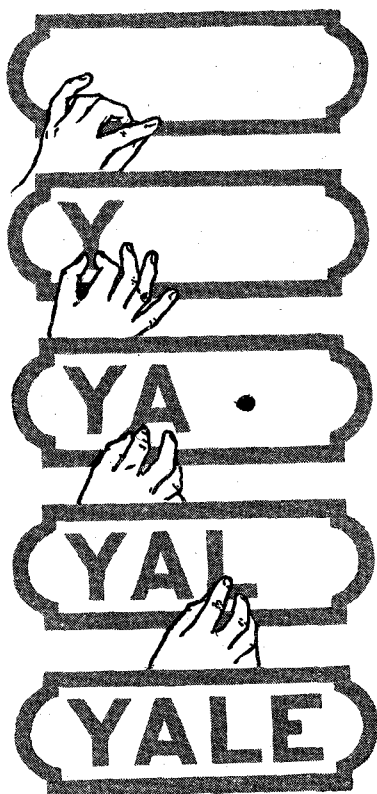
ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY and affiliated companies
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of Hartford, Connecticut

Aetna Protection Includes . . . LIFE . . . ACCIDENT . . . HEALTH . . . GROUP LIFE . . . GROUP DISABILITY . . . AUTOMOBILE . . . COMPENSATION . . . LIABILITY
BURGLARY . . . PLATE GLASS . . . WATER DAMAGE . . . FIRE . . . MARINE . . . TRANSPORTATION . . . FIDELITY BONDS . . . SURETY BONDS



Yale Builders' Locks, Guard Locks, Night Latches, Padlocks, Cabinet Locks, Door Closers, Chain Blocks, Industrial Trucks, and all Yale products, are marked with the name YALE—indicating both origin and quality.

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Canadian Branch at St. Catharines, Ont.



TWO HUMORISTS JOIN THE BATTLE OF THE BONUS

THE HORRORS OF WAR begin to pale when two well-known humorists take up the cudgels on opposite sides of the adjusted compensation controversy. "Will" and "Bill" under the fighting names of "Bonus Bill" and "Anti-Bonus Bill" may shortly be seen locked in deadly combat, if we are to judge from their preliminary verbal onslaughts.

"Everything but the kitchen stove," is what you promised the soldiers, says Will, "if only they would go to War." Now a lot of our wealthy men are saying: "Oh, I am willing to do anything for the disabled, but nothing for the well." Was it these boys' fault, asks Will, that they didn't get shot? "You didn't tell him he had to come home on a stretcher before you would give him anything." Back comes "Bill" with the swift uppercut: "The silver-tongued orators call it adjustibel compinsation, whatever that means. I call it a handout an hand-outs was over for me when I marched off the dock at Hoboken. Wages for what we went through! Wages hell!"

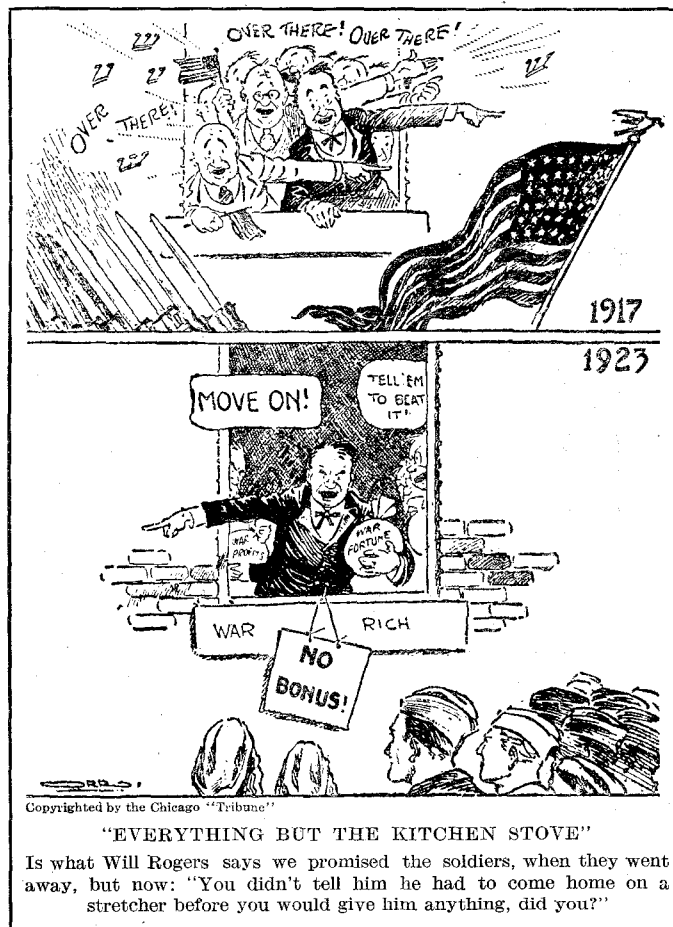
"Will," of course, is the witty rope-twister from Oklahoma, Will Rogers, while "Bill" is the author of the famous "Dere Mable" letters from a buck private, which were so popular during the war. This individual in private life is Ed Streeter, an ex-artilleryman who fought through the war, and who, it appears, is against a bonus. Will Rogers, on the other hand, arguing from the civilian viewpoint, is in favor of a bonus for all our soldiers. His argument, quoted in abridged form from *The American Legion Weekly*, appeared originally in the *McNaught Syndicate* and the *New York Times*. Rogers asseverates and opines:

We promised them EVERYTHING, and all they got was \$1.25 a day and some knitted Sweaters and Sox. And after examining them, they wore the Sox for Sweaters and the Sweaters for Sox. They deserve a Bonus just for trying to utilize what was sent to them. They got a Dollar and a quarter a day. Out of the millions of bullets fired by the Germans every day, statistics have proved that an average of 25 Bullets were fired at each Man each day. That figures out at the rate of five cents a Bullet. . . .

Now the only way to arrive at the worth

of anything is by comparison. Take Ship-building, Wooden ones, for instance. (That's the only way they ever were taken—for instance. They were never taken for use.) Statistics show that the Men working on them got, at the lowest, \$12.50 per day, and, by an odd coincidence, Statistics also show that each Workman drove at the rate of 25 Nails a day—the same number of Nails as Bullets stopt or evaded by each Soldier per day. That makes 50 cents a Nail. . . .

Now, as I say, while the Soldiers got no overtime, the Nail Expert got Time and a Half for overtime, up to a certain time, then Double Time and Salary after that.



Of course, he lost some time in the morning selecting which Silk Shirt he should Nail in that day. And it was always a source of annoyance as to what Car to go to work in. . . .

Everybody's Alibi for not giving them the Bonus is, "We can't commercialize the Patriotism of our Noble Boys." "They didn't go to War for Money, they went for Glory." Then another Pet Argument is, "The better element of the returned Soldiers are against it themselves." These Wealthy Men say, "All for the Disabled; nothing for the well."

Will Rogers has a scheme that he says is entirely new for settling all this trouble. It is based partly, he confesses, on reading in *THE LITERARY DIGEST* what both sides have to say for and against the Bonus, and partly on what he heard uttered in the days when soldiers were looked on "NOT as a political organization, but as the Saviors of Civilization." At that time, he remarks, we felt that a soldier in uniform was worth "ten of us who stayed at home." Now that he has gone and



**"You're right, Mister.
That is genuine Texaco
and some oil"**

Texaco Motor Oil looks clear-
est, because it is the *cleanest*.
Complete refining produces
that distinctive clean, clear, gold-
en color—that full body.

Full-bodied to prevent de-
structive metallic contacts; so
carefully refined that it keeps the
engine sweet-running and clean
for longest periods.

THE TEXAS COMPANY, U. S. A.
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high-grade Petroleum Products.*



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GASOLINE MOTOR OILS



BANKER

CONSULTING ENGINEER

PRESIDENT

PRODUCTION MANAGER

The Dividend—found—in the chimney

Banker: "Underwrite an issue of \$500,000 preferred stock on the earnings you show? Never! And that's final."

President: "But our production manager can prove that the increased production will double the margin of safety on the preferred dividend. The new money makes it poss . . ."

Banker: "A banker is neither a speculator nor a promoter. Increased earnings, greater output, estimated sales, new business—everything is *dependent* on the new money. You don't seem to understand that you need larger net earnings by \$35,000, or that amount saved in operating costs, to make this new capital issue sound."

At this moment the Production Manager entered accompanied by a famous Consulting Engineer. Everybody rose. "Here's the doctor!" began the Production Manager, "the chap who stayed up all last night looking for a serum to counteract high operating costs in this plant. And he found it."

Banker (scathingly): "And what is this wonderful serum, and just what has it got to do with this stock issue?"

Consulting Engineer: "The serum is just a little hot water and it has got everything to do with this stock issue. Isn't \$40,000 saved equal to half a million increase in sales? The heat for the whole plant will be turned into net earnings—\$40,000 a year. Grinnell Company engineers find the hot water heating system can be run from the waste heat from your enamelling ovens, thus doing away with three boilers."

President: "I can't believe there's any such waste. Our workmen have never complained of excessive temperatures."

Production Manager: "No, because the tremendous heat from those ovens has an ample vent through the chimney."

President: "I understand now. Why did we never think of that before?" (Turning to Banker) "Do you see what that means?"

Banker: "Yes, \$40,000 a year saving is 8% on the proposed stock issue, but—"

President: "More than that: now that we don't need those three boilers for heating, we are free to dispose of the power plant altogether. We can buy electric power cheaper than we can generate it, as I told you."

Banker: "The power plant for sale! I'll bid \$100,000 for it. You didn't know that the adjoining property was bought yesterday by the new forge works in which I am interested. Our plans call for a power plant and \$100,000 would make a neat little capital reserve for your company."

President: "Sold!"

Banker: "\$40,000 a year saving, cheaper power, \$500,000 new money and interest on a \$100,000 plant. Well, well, that ought to insure a common stock dividend next year."

President: "Say, gentlemen, do you realize the dividend which has been slipping up that chimney all these years?"

Consulting Engineer: "With the specialized engineering on hot water heating system that Grinnell Company furnishes, I'd almost guarantee to find the same sort of dividends in half the factory chimneys of the city."

Where the Facts Came From

Right now Grinnell Company is figuring with a large Chicago firm where harnessing the waste heat of their great enamelling furnaces will heat the whole plant. Practically, therefore, all their present heating expense is saved. Putting it another way, heating will cost them exactly nothing. Except for the financial matters mentioned in the ad the case is quite similar—a saving of \$40,000 a year. The booklet, "Five Factors in Heating Cost," will be sent to anyone interested in heating industrial buildings. Send for your copy today. Address Grinnell Company, Inc., 274 W. Exchange Street, Providence, R. I.

GRINNELL COMPANY

Automatic Sprinkler
Systems

Steam & Hot Water
Heating Equipment

Humidifying and
Drying Equipment

Fittings, Hangers
and Valves

Pipe Bending,
Welding, etc.

Power and
Process Piping

If it's Industrial Piping, take it up with us

One Box Free

At Drug Stores and
Drug Departments
Present Coupon



May Breath

A spring odor—not mere perfume

Whenever you meet people, guard your breath. There are nearly always odors which offend.

Cigars or cigarettes may cause them.

Or decaying food between the teeth.

Or affected teeth or gums.

Or a stomach disorder. Or certain foods or drinks.

Consider what a spring-like breath adds to all other charms. And how a bad breath destroys them.

Don't use a mere perfume to hide one odor with another. That suggests concealment.

May Breath combats the odor, whether from the mouth or stomach. It is an antiseptic mouth wash made into tablet form.

It both purifies and deodorizes. It brings to the breath the odor of purity, and at once. In the stomach it also acts as an aid to digestion.

Dainty people everywhere now carry May Breath with them. They eat a tablet whenever needed, and in every contact they are safe.

You will always do this when you know. Let us buy a box to show you what it means. Cut out the coupon and present it at your store.

Start now to end this grave offense.

May Breath is candy tablets, designed to deodorize both the mouth and stomach. Not a mere perfume, but an antiseptic purifier. Carry it with you.

GOOD FOR A 10c BOX

Present this coupon to any druggist or drug department for a 10c box of May Breath free. He will charge to us.

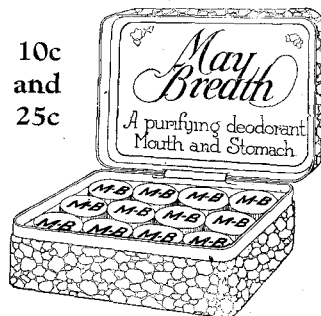
All leading druggists now have May Breath. If your druggist fails you, send coupon to us. Only one box to a family.

TO DRUGGISTS: These coupons will continue to appear. Redeem as per our offer, send to us as they accumulate, and we will pay you 10 cents each in cash.

MAY BREATH COMPANY

Dept. M-12, 1104 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago

10c
and
25c



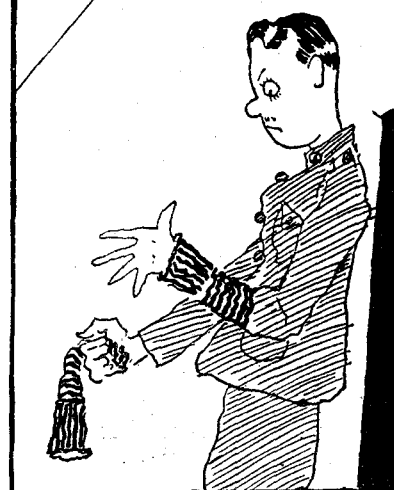
PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

246 men in this Country who make only \$300,000! Why, say, I have spoken at Dinners in New York where there were that many in one Dining-Room, much less the United States.

That old Alibi about the Country not being able to pay is all Apple Sauce. There is no debt in the world too big for this Country to pay, if they owe it. If you owed it to some Foreign Nation, you would talk about honor and then pay it. Now what do you want to beat your own kin out of anything for? You say, "Oh, it's not enough to do him any good, anyway." If it's not enough to do him any good, it's not enough to do you any harm when you pay it. Tax-exempt securities will drive us to the Poor House, not Soldiers' Bonuses. This Coun-

Bill Breck



WORE THE SOX FOR SWEATERS

And the sweaters for sox, says Will, but "Bill" replies: "I don't need no more free feetless socks to wear on my rists."

try is not broke, Automobile Manufacturers are three months behind in their Orders, and Whisky never was as High in its life.

And don't forget that there are many and many thousands of Boys who came back and are not classed as Disabled, but who will carry some effect of that terrible War as long as they live. I never met ten who were not injured in some minor way, to say nothing of the dissatisfaction. I claim we owe them everything we have got, and if they will settle for a Bonus, we are lucky.

Now, if a Man is against it, why don't he at least come out and tell the real truth?

"I don't want to spare the Money to pay you Boys." I think the best Insurance in the World against another War is to take care of the Boys who fought in the last one. YOU MAY WANT TO USE THEM AGAIN.

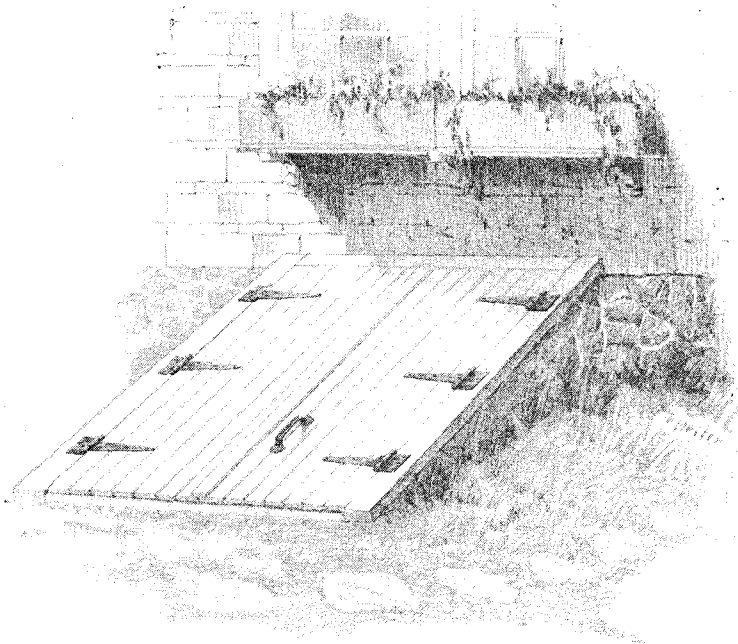
"Dere Mable" gets a very different slant on the Bonus from her devoted "Bill." "Who started all this, anyway?" exclaims "Bill" irritably, in a letter which we quote from a reprint issued by the City Club of New York Post of the American Legion:

Theyve been pullin an haulin me from pillow to post about this thing ever since

Among builders -

They are serving you well when they use Stanley hardware and tools. This is one reason why Stanley continues to be a notable name among carpenters and builders.

For example, where weather and hard usage will be encountered, good builders look to Stanley for hinges and other hardware.



STANLEY



Butts and Hinges - Carpenters Tools



NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT

GARAGE HARDWARE—DOOR BUTTS HINGES AND BOLTS—CARPENTERS AND HOUSEHOLD TOOLS

© THE STANLEY WORKS

Secret Service



Pour this liquid into your auto radiator. It detects leaks in the cooling system,—and mends them at once, permanently.

RADIATOR NEVERLEAK

A can of Radiator Neverleak is quicker, surer, and cheaper than a soldering job.

Too, it does away with time-waste. For it mends whether your car is on the go or in the garage.

\$1 to \$1.50 (for two cans) or \$5 to \$15 for repairs—Choose! Will you win or lose?

Guaranteed—never to clog or harm the water system—and to give entire satisfaction or your money back.

Write for "Secret Service," a free booklet.

Buffalo Specialty Co.

The Liquid Veneer People
398 Ellicott Street
Buffalo, N. Y.



50¢ and 75¢

At Auto Supply & Hardware Stores

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

you went away. There aint a day somebody dont come up to me an ask me for my views. Its the first time anybodys wanted em since the day I brought the picture post cards back from Paree. But them was views worth askin for. Which is a French joke an I guess you wouldnt understand.

One day its the Ex-Service Mens Aunty Bonus league thats after me to sign up with their outfit. Next day another bunch is tellin me Id be a dumbell to do that cause all I got to do is to sit tight an holler an Washington will have to come across with the price of a second hand Ford Poco Pronto. To use a French idiot of speech. All of which was confusin till I got onto the idear of what they was talkin about.

It seems that accordin to the rules of the Patryots Union they forgot to pay us overtime or somethin. Maybe its for smoothin out horses on Christmas. I dont know. Im here to state one thing, though, an that is I dont need no hired Napolyuns to tell me who owes me money an who dont. Of course they didnt pay me enough. Cause why? Cause they *couldnt*. If they could have the Tresury would have gone bust the first pay day on me alone.

Steepel Jacks that climb steepels gets 25 smackes per diem, as the lawyers say, cause their work is sposed to be dangerus. On that scale I ofen wonder what I would have drawed that day in the Bois de Forges wood when the bullets was playin "she loves me she loves me not" with the daisys right above my tin derby? And what do you spose me an Angus MacDonald was worth an hour the time we sat in the Chat-hoe (which is a kind of a French railroad station near Brillycourt) and listened to the Fritzes take the thing apart over our heads? An, Mable, I can remember times when, on a piece work basis, Ive peeled \$500,000 worth of Government potatoes in one week without gettin it.

Of course I took what they handed me. Id have took all theyd give me if not more. As it was, by the time they got through takin deductions away from me my Vin Rooge allowance wouldnt have kep a Frenchman alive till his Petty Dajunay (which is a French dish eaten right after breakfast). Just the same, Mable, Id have taken Rushin roobles if theyd handed em out. An so would the rest of the bunch.

When I first went down to trainin camp there was an old fat horse doctor that said I couldnt be a soldier cause I didnt have good feet. Quick as anything I says I knew they wasnt much to look at but I hadnt figgered that I was enterin em for no beauty contest. Fast with the comeback, thats me all over, Mable. An when I saw he looked kind of sheepish I says Id used em for twenty odd years (barrin a few months at the start) an they hadnt wore off yet. But it wasnt no use. I come near tastin my first blood that day.

An remember how, after that old pill-shooter had stamped the "I-C" on my dogs, it took me three months to butt my way into the army? It would be easier for a camel to take a needle out of his eye as mister Shaksper said than it was for me to get permission to get my head blowed off in a uniform that was three sizes too big for me. But I got in, didnt I. An I went to France. An I aint sorry. An theres a few others in the same boat. About two milyun of em to be exack. An they tell me the govermint owes me money!

At this point we regret to say Bill lapses into a somewhat hackneyed figure of speech. He refers feelingly to the now familiar character who pulls drowning women and children out of a lake, and sends them a bill for \$1.25 a year later. The war, he brightly observes, was not "fought on a contrack basis." "Its the only war I got an Id like to keep it decent." Of course if he had been "mussed up" admits Bill, it would be different. But as long as we are doing our best financially for the men who are "mussed up"—two "bill-yuns" already, says Bill, that's enough. For himself, he's on a "self-supportin basis" and "dont need no more free movies nor Paris *Heralds*, nor footless socks to wear on my rists nor nothin. Im workin now—an it aint the Govermint nether." The genial leatherneck then proceeds to sum the situation up in the following peroration:

The way it all looks to me is this. Either they owe us somethin or were lookin for charity. Now I know they dont owe me nothin. I didnt fight the war for the Govermint. I fought it for my *home* and my *country* and for *you*, if youll excuse me mentionin it. Nobody owes me nothin for that. Then it must be charity. Well I dont want no help just now. An as long as things is breakin right whats the use of goin round yellin for help. Keep that for the fellows what got knocked out—An as for them—well, Mable, I kind of feel it oughtnt to be our *duty* to take care of them. It ought to be our *privilege*.

No—when I get to be a dodderin old reck like your granfather, with Spanish moss hangin from my chin an my grandchildern (if youll excuse my referin to em) sittin on my knee in regular order Im goin to tell em about the war if they like it or not. An when they ask me if I was in all the battels Im goin to raise my head as high as the lumbago lets me an say "Yes; all of em but one—the Battle of the Bonus. I had all the war I wanted before the 11 of Nov. 1918."

An thats that. Give my regards to your mother. An to the dog if hes with you. An to your father to for all I care.

Yours till germany pays
BILL.

Backsliders?—An Irishman went into a church and fell asleep. The sexton aroused him and told him he was closing up.

"What do you mean?" said the Irishman. "The cathedral never closes."

"This is not the cathedral," said the sexton. "This is a Presbyterian church."

The Irishman looked around him. On the walls were paintings of the Apostles. "Isn't that St. Luke over there?" he inquired.

"It is," said the sexton.

"And St. Mark just beyond him?"

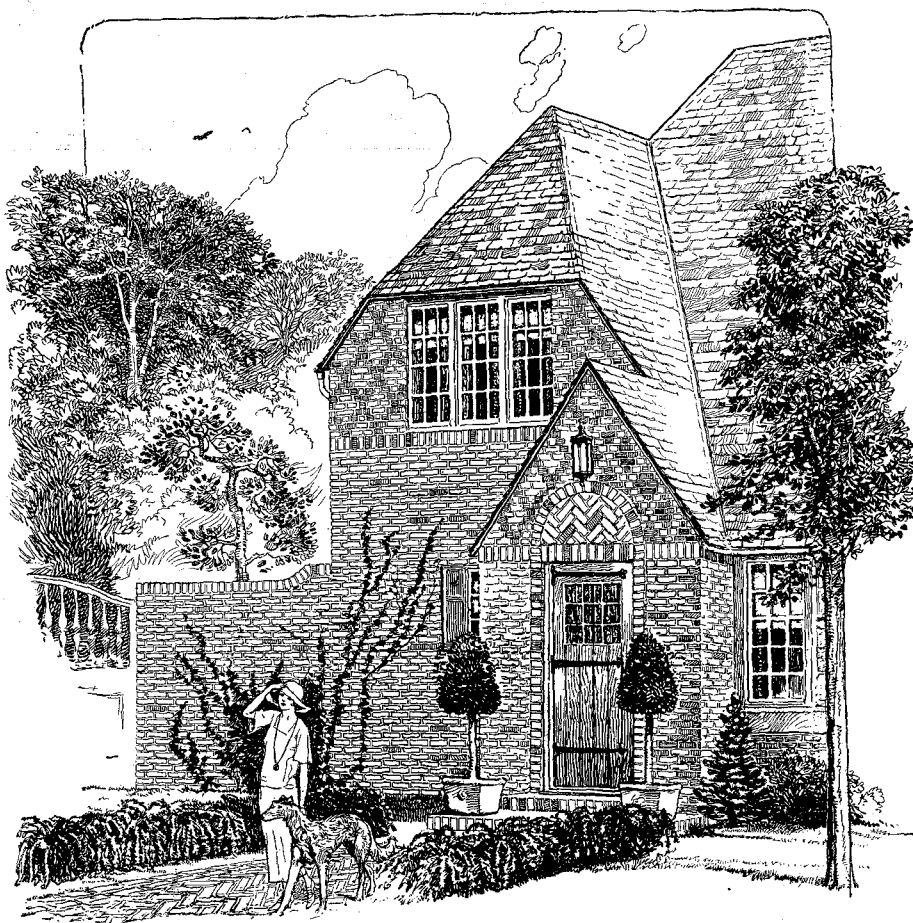
"Yes."

"And St. Thomas further on?"

"Yes."

"Tell me," he said, "since when did they all become Presbyterians?"—*The Christian Register (Boston)*.

Three in Two.—The record for bad English is still held by a man who was not long ago a Governor of one of our large States. He performed the unusual feat of making three grammatical errors in a sentence composed of two words: "*Them's them!*"—*William Lyon Phelps in Scribner's*.



The Final Economy of the Face Brick House

THE final economy of the Face Brick house can be explained in a few words. It costs a little more to build, but it effects big savings every year of its long life. A significant fact for every home-builder! And responsible for the large increase in the number of Face Brick houses built in the last few years. Before you build, read "The Story of Brick." For your copy, address American Face Brick Association, 1734 Peoples Life Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Booklets you ought to have:

"*The Story of Brick*," a most artistic, illustrated book with indispensable information for anyone thinking of building. So interesting that it is used as a reader in a number of schools. Sent free. "Invaluable to home-builders. Information well worth \$5.00," says one of hundreds of enthusiastic readers.

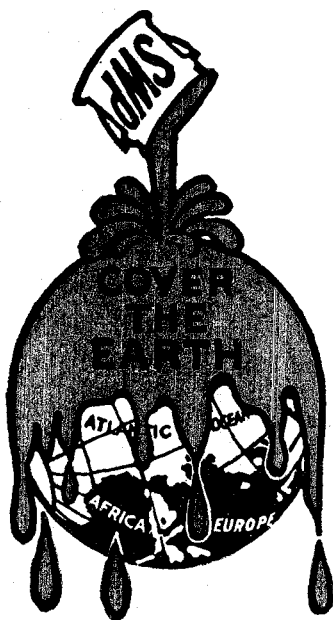
"*Face Brick Bungalow and Small House Plans*" embrace 96 designs of Face Brick bungalows and small houses. They are issued in four booklets, 3 to 4-room houses, 5-room houses, 6-room houses, and 7 to 8-room houses. The entire set for one dollar; any one of the books, 25 cents. Please send stamps or money order. "I would not part with them for a

hundred times their cost. They are simply invaluable to me."

"*The Home of Beauty*" contains 50 designs of Face Brick houses, mostly two stories, selected from 350 designs submitted by architects in a nation-wide competition. Sent for 50 cents. "'The Home of Beauty' is far ahead of any book of house plans I have ever seen."

"*The Home Fires*" is a new book containing 20 attractive original fireplace designs, 25 pictures of fireplaces designed by well-known architects, and an article on proper fireplace construction. Sent for 25 cents. "We are truly delighted with this piece of literature."

Something old-



THERE are few people who do not know this trade-mark.

There are few who do not know that it stands for Sherwin-Williams and appears on every can of S-W Paint, Varnish, Stain or Enamel as the buyer's safeguard—a mark of quality and of the largest paint and varnish business in the world. Back of the trade-mark among other things are:

Fifty-two separate manufacturing plants.
Nearly two million square feet of manufacturing space.

A world-wide organization.

Affiliations in nearly every country.

Control of our own raw materials, many of them from the source.

A complete Technical Service Department which develops "the right finish for each surface."

Complete chemical and testing laboratories.

Thorough net-work of warehouses.

A dealer in nearly every town.

Complete line of Industrial Paints and Varnishes.

Complete line of railway and marine paints and varnishes.

"The right finish for each surface"

Save the Household Guide and keep it at home in a handy place

Mark on it the particular surface or article you have in mind to finish. The Guide covers the more common problems. If you have some painting, varnishing, enameling or staining problems in your home, not covered by the Guide, write us.

It will be worth going a long way to get the advice of the dealer who displays the Household Guide, and handles all the Sherwin-Williams products specified in the Guide. He has exactly the right product for your use. It will pay you to visit the store of the nearest Sherwin-Williams dealer and consult the more extensive store "Guide" displayed on his walls.

Write for free booklet B 45c with complete Household Guide and helpful information on all painting, varnishing, staining and enameling. Valuable whether you do the work yourself or employ a master painter.

Send 50c (65c in Canada) for Home Painting Manual, 177 pages, handsome full color plates. Most complete book on the subject ever published. Address Dept. B 435.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., 650 Canal Rd., Cleveland, O.

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DYESTUFFS, COLORS, PIGMENTS, CHEMICALS, DISINFECTANTS, WOOD PRESERVATIVES

something new



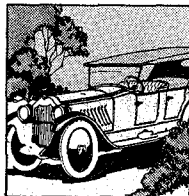
For permanence and beauty



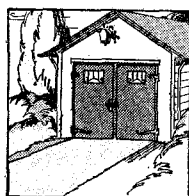
To protect its beauty



To "insure" your roof



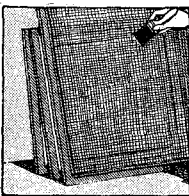
To "re-new" your car



For lasting attractiveness



To resist wear

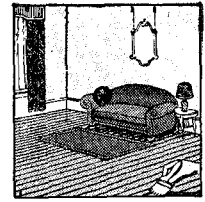


To save your screens

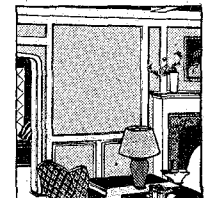
CONDENSED HOUSEHOLD GUIDE				
For Painting, Varnishing, Staining and Enameling				
IMPORTANT: Each of the products specified below bears our name and trade mark				
SURFACE	TO PAINT— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO VARNISH— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO STAIN— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO ENAMEL— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW
AUTOMOBILES.....	S-W Auto Enamel	S-W Auto Enamel Clear		S-W Auto Enamel
AUTOMOBILE TOPS AND SEATS.....	S-W Auto Top and S-W Auto Seat Dressing			
BRICK.....	SWP House Paint S-W Concrete Wall Finish			Old Dutch Enamel
CEILINGS, Interior.....	Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish	S-W Handcraft Stain Floorlac	Enameloid
Exterior.....	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
CONCRETE.....	S-W Concrete Wall Finish			
DOORS, Interior.....	SWP House Paint	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	Floorlac S-W Handcraft Stain	Enameloid
Exterior.....	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
FENCES.....	SWP House Paint Metalastic S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
FLOORS, Interior (wood).....	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	S-W Inside Floor Paint
Concrete.....	S-W Concrete Floor Finish			S-W Concrete Floor Finish
Porch.....	S-W Porch and Deck Paint			
FURNITURE, Indoors	Enameloid	Scar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel
Porch.....	Enameloid	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Enameloid
HOUSE OR GARAGE Exterior.....	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
LINOLEUM.....	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish		S-W Inside Floor Paint
RADIATORS.....	Flat-Tone S-W Aluminum or Gold Paint			Enameloid
ROOFS, Shingle.....	S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
Metal.....	Metalastic			
Composition.....	Ebonol			
SCREENS.....	S-W Screen Enamel			S-W Screen Enamel
TOYS.....	S-W Family Paint	Rexpar Varnish	Floorlac	Enameloid
WALLS, Interior (Plaster or Wallboard)	Flat-Tone SWP House Paint			Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid
WICKER.....	Enameloid	Rexpar Varnish	Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel
WOODWORK Interior.....	SWP House Paint Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	S-W Handcraft Stain S-W Oil Stain Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid

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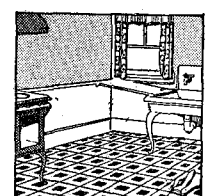
NOTE: Best results can be had by following the carefully prepared directions on labels.



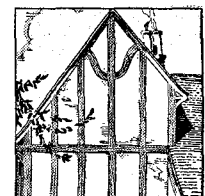
To enrich hard wood



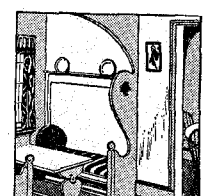
For cheerful satisfactory walls



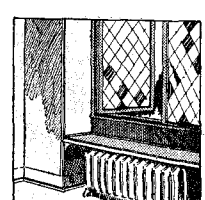
To keep linoleum like new



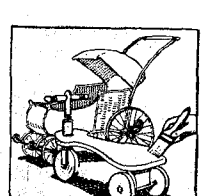
For stucco



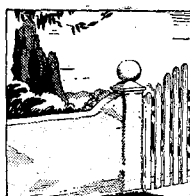
To properly finish woodwork



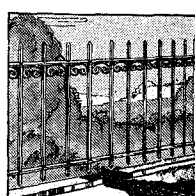
For better-looking radiators



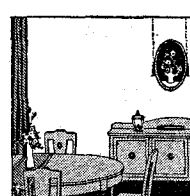
To make toys "new"



To protect concrete surfaces



To withstand the weather

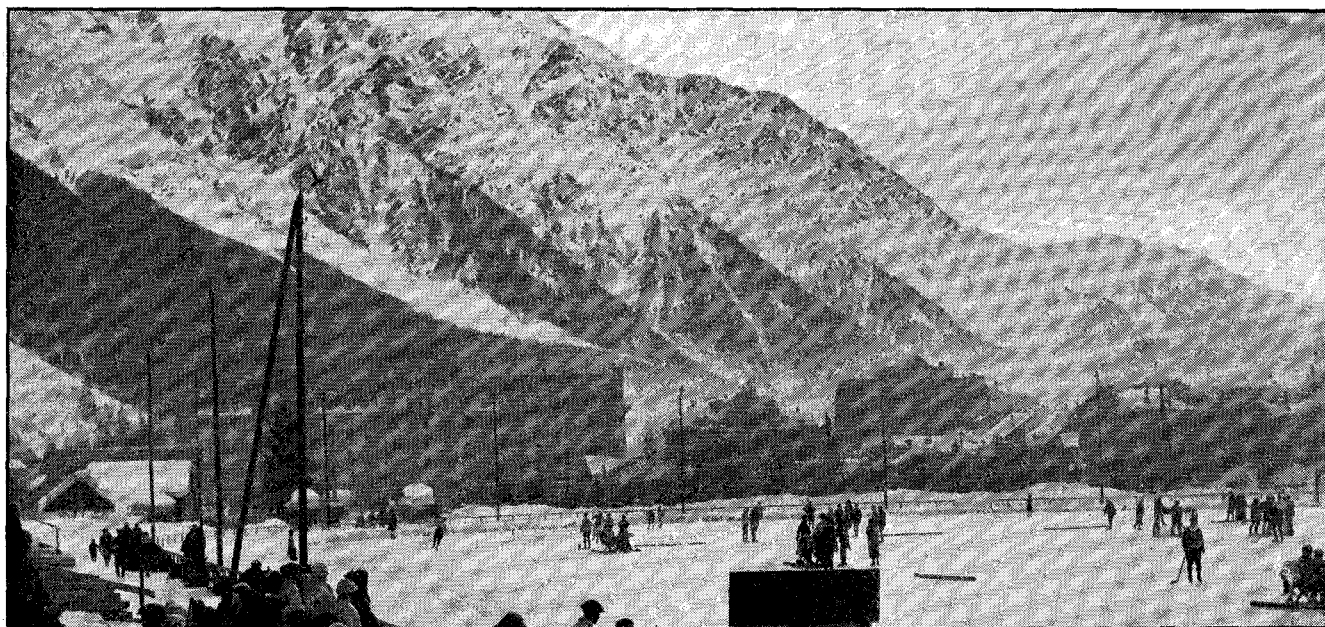


To renew furniture



To keep attractive

SPORTS • AND • ATHLETICS



Wide World photograph

WHERE THE AMERICAN FLAG WENT UP FIRST

The eighth series of the Olympic Games recently started with the "Winter Olympics" at the little village of Chamonix in the French Alps, and the first score was made by an American skater. In the other contests, however, the American performance was "not so good."

AMERICANS IN THE WINTER OLYMPICS

SCREAMING ACROSS THE ICE in a magnificent finish, Charles Jewtraw of Lake Placid nosed out Charles Gorman, the Canadian, in the last fifty yards, and drew first blood in the 1924 Olympics for the United States. By winning the 500-meter-speed-skating race in 44 seconds, he sent the American flag the first up the pole to signal a winner in this, the eighth revival of the Olympic games. This was a very different beginning from that of the 1920 Olympics, where winter sports were instituted for the first time, and largely dominated by Canada, Norway, and Sweden. The best, we are reminded in *The Spur*, that the United States could do then was second in ice hockey and third in figure skating for women.

The results of this 500-meter race, as they represented most of the principal contending countries, are worth quoting as they appeared in Associated Press dispatches as follows:

Charles Jewtraw, America, 44 seconds, first.

Oscar Olsen, Norway, 44 $\frac{1}{5}$ seconds.

Thunberg, Finland, and Larsen, Norway, 44 $\frac{2}{5}$ seconds.

Vallentius, Finland, 45 seconds.

Blomquist, Sweden, 45 $\frac{1}{5}$ seconds.

Charles Gorman, Canada, 45 $\frac{2}{5}$ seconds.

Joe Moore, America, and Harold Stroem, Norway, 45 $\frac{3}{5}$ seconds.

Julius Skutnabb, Finland, 46 $\frac{2}{5}$ seconds.



FIRST IN THE FIRST EVENT

Charles Jewtraw, of Lake Placid, New York, was victor in the 500-meter skating race.

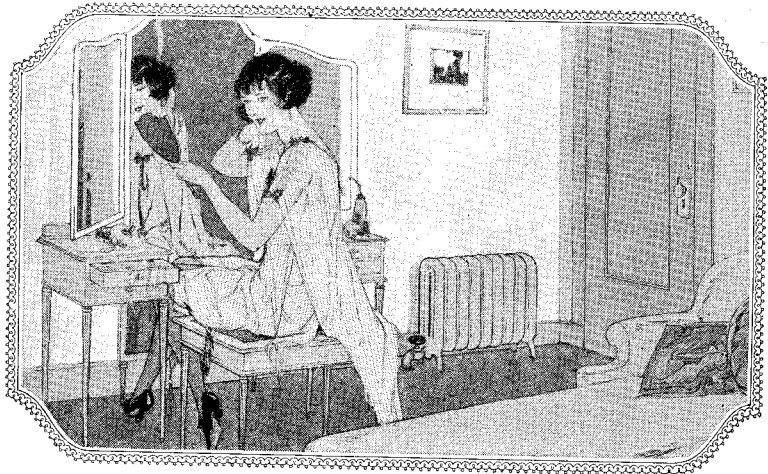
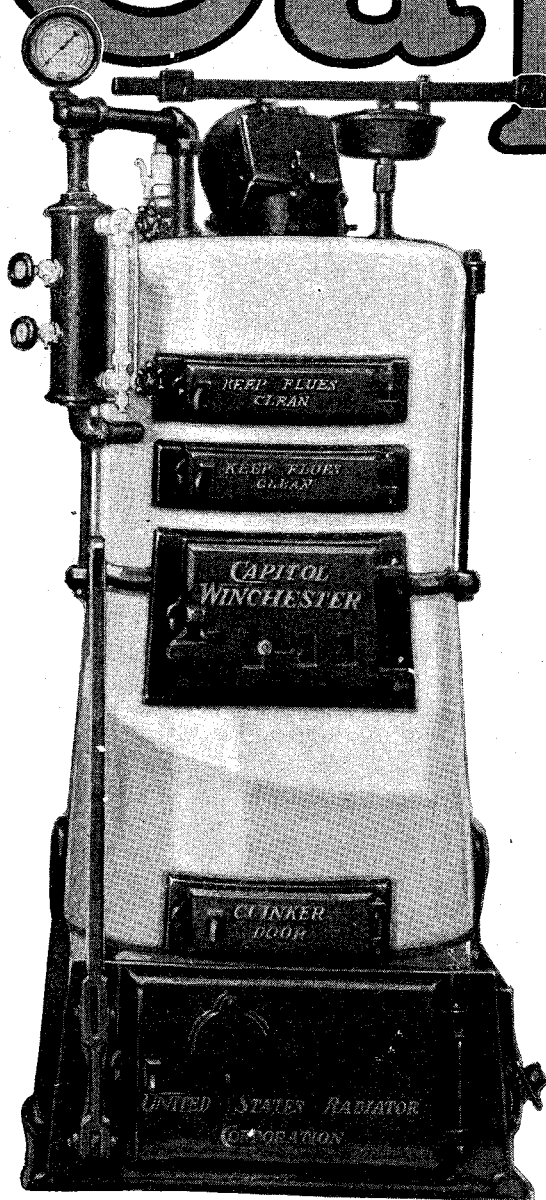
The rules provided, we are reminded, that the skaters start from the same line on parallel tracks ten feet apart, the competitor holding the inside track at the start, switching to the outside on the back stretch and vice versa. Time alone is taken into consideration in figuring the winners of the Olympic ice events, and the man finishing second in a fast heat is placed ahead of the winner of a slower heat, as there are no semi-finals.

The track on which the speed events are contested measures 400 meters.

This same day Valentine Bialis captured sixth place in the 5,000-meter race, which was won by the marvelous Finnish star Thunberg. Jewtraw, apparently tired from his hard race in the 500 meters, was easily defeated in his trial heat by Stroem of Norway, holder of the world's record for the distance.

Devotees of skating, who had been up to this time forced to take their winter sports in this country vicariously, were overjoyed. A paean of praise came from the press, which pointed out gleefully that the other important contestants were from more northern countries like Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Canada, where skaters and skiers really get some chance to practise. Jewtraw, it was pointed out, largely a product of the remarkable skating group which has grown up in recent years at Lake Placid among the native boys of the village,

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Boilers

With millions threatened ~ is your child safe?

This article begins a nation wide Health Crusade to protect Young America against its deadliest foe.



A dangerous age—from 2 to 6

THE time has come for every American mother to consider the dangers of malnutrition among *children of the United States* in general and among her own babies *particularly*. Malnutrition is a foe that menaces the childhood of the whole country. Doctors and health authorities, teachers and nurses, social workers, women's clubs, the public press—all of the agencies have been fighting malnutrition for years.

The United States is the most prosperous country in the world today. Americans have more food, more doctors, more schools per population than any other country. American mothers are supposed to be the most intelligent in the world.

And yet—we have malnutrition to an alarming degree!

This great evil is so common that if it were an infectious disease every school in the country would have to be closed.

It is estimated on unimpeachable authority that 6,000,000 of our school children suffer from the effects of under-nourishment.

A recent survey of the schools of a certain southern city, for example, showed that *half* of the school children were under-nourished.

A survey made a few years ago in New York City showed that *one-third* of the school children were under-nourished.

Malnutrition attacks rich and poor. It is not confined to people who have little money. The biggest proportion of malnourished children is found among those of average means.

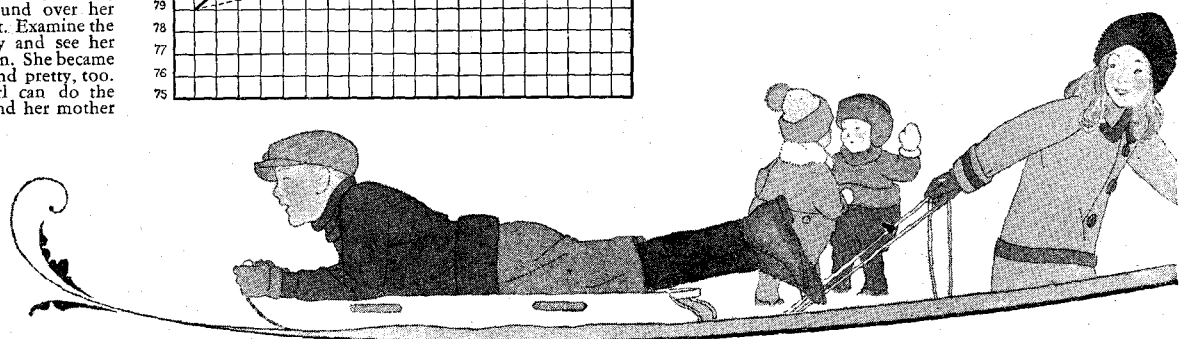
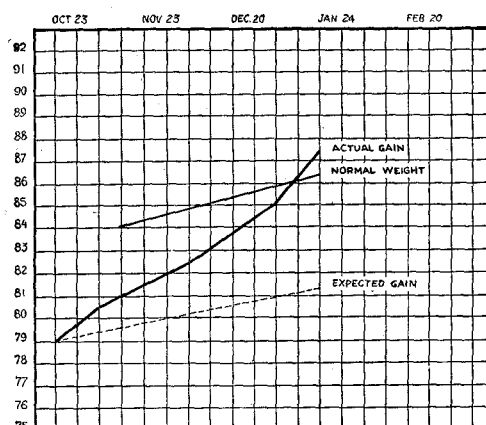
For example, a survey among 10,000 Chicago school children showed that one school with 57.7% of its enrollment underweight was reported from a "comfortable suburban neighborhood" as contrasted with 16.2% for one school of the "stockyards district." Nearly four times as many in the well-to-do district!

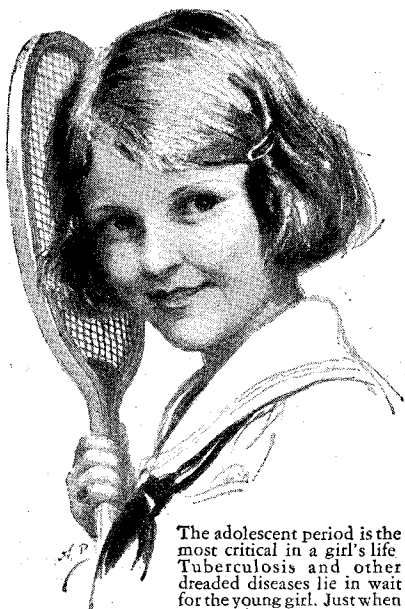
* * * *

PEDIATRICIANS have studied the problem of the malnourished child for years. Educators, nurses, health workers, social service and child health organizations have accomplished wonderful results in individual cases.

How one little girl gained

Terese C. was a poor little sad-faced girl of 12 when she began to take Eagle Brand. In three months' time she gained 8½ lbs. Her weight went from 79 to 87½ lbs.—one pound over her normal weight. Examine the chart carefully and see her wonderful gain. She became round faced and pretty, too. Any little girl can do the same if she and her mother both try!





The adolescent period is the most critical in a girl's life. Tuberculosis and other dreaded diseases lie in wait for the young girl. Just when she needs her mother most—would you forget her?

But now at last the movement is synchronized into a Great Health Crusade, sponsored for the first time in history by a purely commercial organization.

The Borden Company, by virtue of its position as leader in the milk industry, is able to back this movement in a big way financially, and is glad to do so because all efforts to overcome malnutrition lead invariably to the greater consumption of milk, which is the child's basic food.

MALNUTRITION has become so threatening among school children that authorities cannot cope with it unless they have the support of each individual mother. Realizing the seriousness of the situation and the need for arousing mothers and giving them the knowledge and means to combat this great danger, the Nutrition Department of the Borden Company has been experimenting with malnourished school children in different parts of the country for two years.

In this time over 1000 school children have been observed and treated. Read the following results of these experiments carefully:

The Nutrition Department of the Borden Company worked first with two groups of malnourished public school children in a suburban town. The groups were chosen by school officials and were equal in numbers and as similar as possible in other respects. Both groups were given weekly health talks, and put on a health schedule. Physical examinations were made and defects corrected as far as possible. Home cooperation was secured and the homes visited by health workers. Daily health records were kept. In addition Group A received a daily mid-morning feeding of ordinary fluid milk. Group B received a similar amount of Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk di-

luted according to a special malnutrition formula worked out on a caloric basis. At the end of a period of six months both groups had gained considerably; but the remarkable part of it was that Group B (the Eagle Brand group) had gained more than Group A in all respects—weight, appearance, mentality. To check this experiment another one was conducted in another school—this time in a metropolitan district. After a three months' period, Group B (the Eagle Brand group) showed a gain equal to Group A in weight, appearance, mentality, bone structure, but far superior in blood count. The actual medical results are given in a report by an eminent New York specialist, who examined the children. A reprint of this report will be sent free to anyone who wishes it.

Dr. John C. Curran, Associate Director of the Near East Relief, has been successfully fighting malnutrition with condensed milk ever since the war. He says:

"Our experience with 115,000 orphan children of the Near East shows that there is no more valuable food than condensed milk for restoring half-starved children to health and strength. I wish there was some way that the people of the United States could learn of the great value of condensed milk."

* * * *

WHAT can you, as a thoughtful mother, do to protect your children against this dreadful condition? How can you make use of this scientific, medical-sounding data?

3 Little Books tell you how

ALL of this information has been translated into familiar terms by the Nutrition Department of the Borden Company. It is contained in 3 Little Books which you can have for the asking. There is absolutely no charge for these books. If you want your child to be healthy you should get them and use them. They are called *Keeping Your Child Fit*, *The Adolescent Girl* and *Menus for Little People*.

These three wonderful little books will give you simple, practical, useful help. Even if you are sure your children are in splendid health, you cannot afford to be without the 3 Little Books. They should be part of every mother's equipment. Use the coupon below and send for them today.

Meanwhile, until you get them, here are things you can do:

Weigh your child and see if he weighs what he should for his age and height. (Weight charts can be obtained from the Borden Company.) If he is even slightly underweight protect him by bringing his weight up at once.

Midmorning or midafternoon feedings with Eagle Brand, as described in the experiments in this article, will build him

up. For Eagle Brand is pure cow's milk—famous for more than half a century as the standard baby food. It is rich in all growth elements—in body and bone building elements. It contains three vitamins. It is thoroughly digestible.

But Eagle Brand alone is not enough. Your child must be taught to obey fundamental health rules. He must also have a normal diet and a normally active life. His interest must be aroused, too, because an unwilling patient makes a slow cure. The clever Milkarpie stories published by the Borden Company will help you to do this. They are written in the most entertaining whimsical fashion just for children and bound into a little book called *"Milkarpie Magic."* They will make him as interested in getting strong as you are; and they will hold his interest and thus simplify your task.

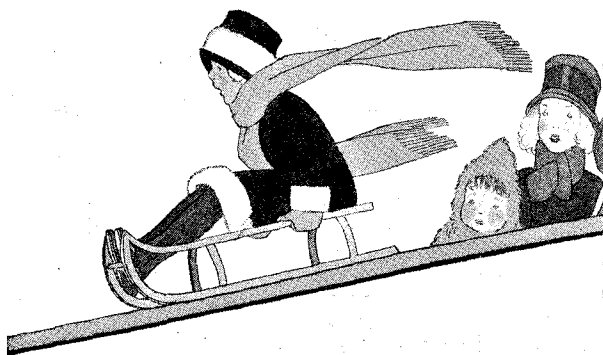
No matter where and how you live you can find ways to provide these essentials. Space does not permit listing all of these ways and means here, but the 3 Little Books will tell you how. Get your coupon in early. The Borden Company, 270 Borden Building, 350 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.



Your boy and his future. Dare you risk his future success by neglecting his health now? And will you shoulder the responsibility then? Better do it now and give him the start that is his birthright.



Malnutrition Formula
Mix 2 tablespoonfuls of Eagle Brand in $\frac{2}{3}$ cup of cold water. Give about twice this amount at each mid-morning feeding.

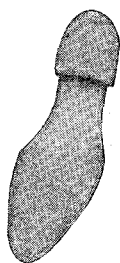


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 Anna Blake Mezquida
 Mrs. C. W. Tazewell
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

was the winner last winter of the international amateur championship. This was in the brilliant meeting at St. John, New Brunswick, where he won the 220- and 440-yard races in record time. The time in which he won the Olympic 500 meters is, however, considered faster than any of his championship times of last winter.

Meanwhile, with the coming of colder weather to this country, the interest aroused by the Olympics bids fair to result in a hectic if shortened season for winter sports. In the February *Sporting Life* we read:

When our champions return from abroad, it is expected that both Thunberg, Larson, and possibly Inaglia, representing Finland, Norway, and France, may accompany them in order to test their speed under conditions and distances that exist in the speed-skating game in the United States and Canada.

The first to take place will be the National Championships to be held at Saranac Lake, New York, February 12, 13, 14, following which the International event will take place at Lake Placid, New York, February 19, 20, 21.

The dates for the Canadian Outdoor Championships, which were awarded to Toronto, Ontario, have at this writing not been allotted. However, it looks as if they might take place on or about February 23 and 24, which would allow St. John, New Brunswick, holding the Indoor International Championship meeting February 26 and 27, for which sanction was applied in December and, I believe, was granted.

The wonderful success of the Amateur speed-skating game under the ruling of the International Skating Union must in a great measure be attributed to the Saranac Lake and Lake Placid Skating Association, largely composed of members of the Saranac Lake Chamber of Commerce and to the untiring efforts of the executive of the I. S. U.—J. K. Savage, president, New York; Henry Uihlein, vice-president, Lake Placid, New York; Charles L. Goldsmith, Secretary-Treasurer, Saranac Lake, New York; William Bratton, W. Noah and R. Grimes, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; W. Paarman, P. Hennessey, Lake Placid, New York; while at the same time Canada is ably and well represented in the Association by James Taylor, Louis Rubenstein, Montreal, and D. J. Corr and Frank White, of St. John, New Brunswick.

Last November at a meeting of the various athletic organizations of St. John, New Brunswick, the St. John Skating Association was formed with the ultimate object of promoting and fostering the best interests of the Amateur Speed-Skating game in the city of St. John and the Provinces. Affiliation was granted with the I. S. U. through the Canadian body, and it is understood that later they will make application for direct connections with the American body, thus allowing them equal voting power with the present Canadian body, through which they work without having a vote.

Back at the Olympics beginning with eleven points in one day, the United States did not, however, keep up the pace. The end of the speed-skating events left the Finns and Norwegians far in the lead on

points, with Thunberg of Finland winner of the 1,500 meter as well as the 5,000 and second in the 10,000, only it seemed out of courtesy to his team-mate Skutnabb. With a precarious hold on third place, the United States struggled on through the skiing, fancy skating, and curling.

The one ray of light apparently lay in the American hockey team which rapidly fought its way through the tournament, proving second only to the Canadians in the brilliancy of play. During some of its battles in which every member of the team, with the exception of the goal-keeper, scored, the following line-up was given by The Associated Press:

Goal-keeper, Alphonse La Croix of Boston; Left Defense, Clarence Abel of St. Paul; Right Defense, Irving Small of Boston (Captain); Center, Harry Drury, of Pittsburgh; Left Wing, Willard Rice, of Boston; Right Wing, Justin McCarthy, of Boston.

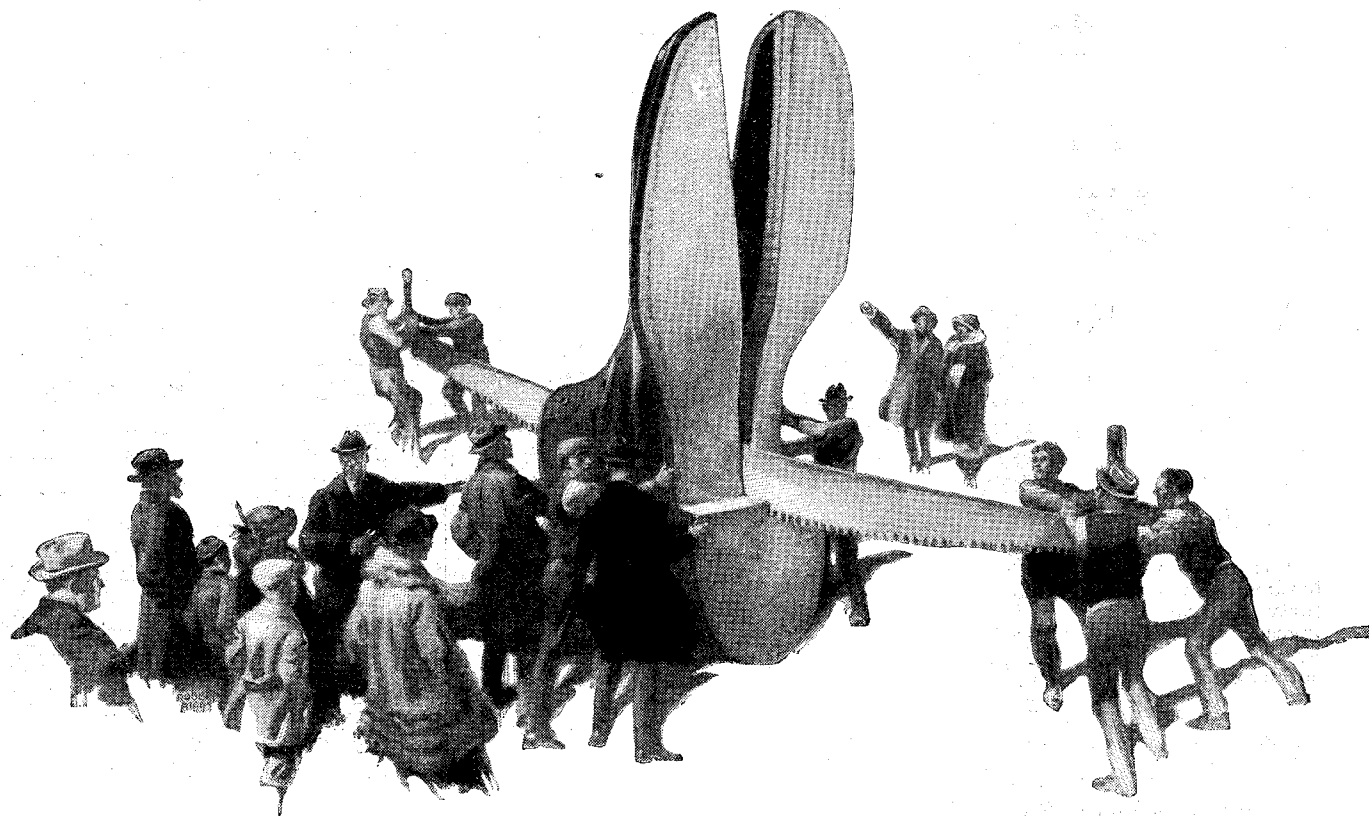
It is recorded, in a later dispatch, how Frank Sinnott, another American player, scored in the game with England. The British, backed up to their own goal, were holding the Americans off, when Sinnott dove straight into the net with the puck, carrying goal-keeper, net and all completely off the ice. To humorous editorial writers it looked like the final Armageddon, while headlines appeared in the newspapers recording that "United States Triumphs Over Norway," "England Goes Down to Defeat," "America Smothers France's Attack," and "Canada Easily Masters Sweden."

Meanwhile, on the fourth day, America succeeded in winning some more points. Miss Beatrix Loughran, of New York, by a display of what observers called superb skating, won second to the dazzling Mme. H. Szabo-Plank of Austria in the women's fancy-skating contest, while the dispatches reported:

Miss Loughran gave Mme. Szabo-Plank her hardest battle since the Austrian woman became champion in 1919. The cheerful American girl fought stately, somber Austrian woman for every point. The seven judges were long undecided, but finally they voted unanimously for the Austrian.

One of the judges later told The Associated Press correspondent that the feeling that the young American girl would wrest the championship from the Austrian before many winters had passed and has a long career before her was somewhat instrumental in breaking the deadlock that persisted for a time.

The games were decided by Norway's superb entries in the ski Marathon and ski-jumping contests, where Thorlief Haug starred individually. Finland dominated the speed skating, Austria fancy skating, the Swiss and British bob-sleighbing, Great Britain curling, and Canada hockey. The first Associated Press report gave Norway 134½; Finland 76½; Great Britain 30; United States 29; Sweden 26; Austria 25; Switzerland 24; France 19½; Canada 11; Czechoslovakia 8½; Belgium 6; and



Underneath that perfect finish

IF YOU could only take a knife and cut into the sole of that new shoe you are buying. If you could only see *why* there is nothing like leather to keep your feet healthy, *why* leather lets your feet breathe, *why* leather, as nothing else will, supports the arch of the foot.

The appearance of the bottom of the soles of your shoes makes no difference to you. After a day's wear you won't be able to remember whether it was white or black, buffed or polished, rough or smooth. But *your feet will tell you* whether the sole is leather or not.

If it *is* leather, they will have been comfortable all day long. Leather is really a second skin to your feet—a protective, resilient covering through which your feet can actually breathe. The heat has

been able to escape through leather's pores. Your feet do not perspire and become chilled.

The tiny elastic fibers, that you could see if you cut a sole in two, give easily and readily when you walk. Leather soles and heels are light—lighter for their strength and thickness than any others. And they are safe—even on wet sidewalks they refuse to slip.

When you buy new shoes, ask for all-leather ones. They are not only the most stylish shoes you can wear—get them for health's sake, for comfort's sake, for the sake of long, hard wear.

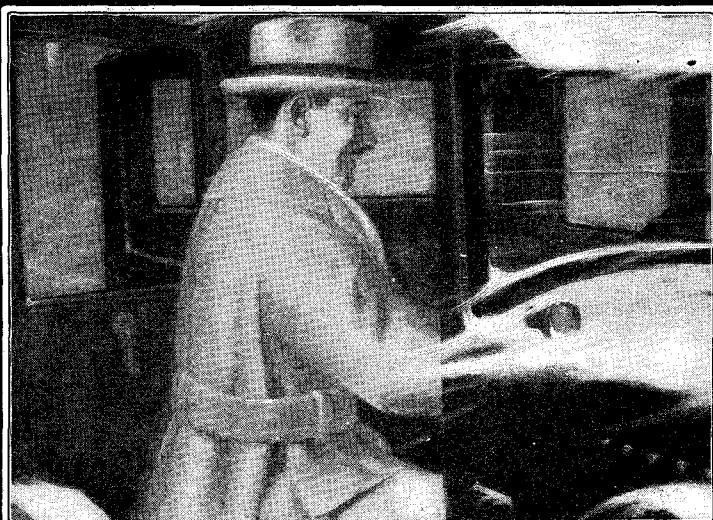
When you have finally worn out those leather soles, you will find them the most easily replaced of any. Tell the repairman that you want *leather*.

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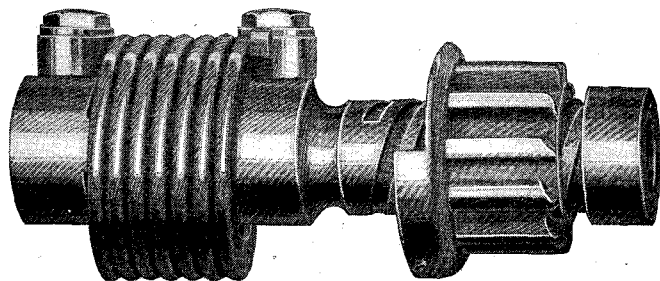
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The Bendix Drive is attached to the armature shaft of your electric starting motor where it functions automatically as the connecting link between your starting motor and engine.

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Italy 1. It was hockey kept us in the running. Our hockey team had been exceeded in brilliancy, game by game, by the Canadians only. When these two teams came together in the finals Canada, as had been widely expected, won this blue-ribbon event of the Olympic games, but by the comparatively small score of 6-1. According to Associated Press dispatches:

The play up and down the rink was lightning fast, and for five minutes neither team had any advantage.

Small, Drury and Abel starred for the United States. No one stands out prominently among the Canadians. That is why they won. The Canadians were transformed into a well-oiled machine. Watson's name may appear oftener than those of his colleagues in the scoring column, but in each instance he was merely the last link in the combination, as Smith, McCaffery to Watson, or Munro, Smith to Watson, and into the net was the prevailing system.

On the other hand, Drury, who scored the lone goal for the United States, did so after a single-handed run down the ice, which ended successfully, unlike many other attempts. There was much clever handling of the sticks and artful dodging by the Americans, but Munro and Ramsay of the Canadians smothered a majority of the tries.

The Canadians, victors tho they were, fully realized they had been through a real hockey match, but the indomitable courage, brilliant individual play and uncanny stick handling of the Americans could not prevail against the smooth clocklike combination work of the sextet from the Dominion.

When the players, physically exhausted and stumbling from fatigue, left the rink, one observer characterized it as "the roughest hockey struggle ever fought in Europe." And the Canadians, according to some experts, equaled any sextet that ever took the ice, either in Canada or the United States, in the history of the game.

Nevertheless, the outcome has provoked serious discussions among our writers on athletics in the newspaper and magazine press. The Winter Olympics this year, they say, are of far more importance than before, because every point in the main Olympic games this summer is likely to count. J. Lewis Brown, writing in *The Spur*, takes a somewhat gloomy view of the prospect. With Finland and Sweden, says he, strengthening their teams, and increasing their scores at successive Olympics in the track and field events, the situation becomes threatening. With the showing made by these countries in the 1920 games at Antwerp, it is beginning to look, he points out, as if American supremacy, which has proven invincible during the preceding four Olympics, were threatened.

Cold comfort lies in the fact, says he, that most of this improvement in other countries is due to their recognition of the American idea of systematic training and the engagement of several American coaches for the 1924 Olympic games this summer.



Friedman at his Steinway interpreting the Liszt arrangement of the Tannhäuser Overture

STEINWAY

THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS

"SINCE I have played your piano," wrote Ignaz Friedman, "I have come to the conclusion that it is easy to be a good pianist, if one has a Steinway at one's disposal." . . . This is Mr. Friedman's gracious acknowledgment that the development of the Steinway piano has resulted in mechanical and structural improvements which are as valuable to the amateur musician and the music lover as to the master pianist. The Steinway loved so many years by Liszt and Wagner was but the herald of greater inspiration for musicians of a later day. A finer

Steinway was ready when Paderewski, Rachmaninoff and Hofmann came to power. Still finer is the Steinway of to-day. . . . Through this development the original principles of Steinway construction have been so expanded and refined that the tonal beauty of the concert grand is now perfectly reproduced in a smaller piano for the home. It is this matchless tone that prompted Ignaz Friedman to write as he did about the Steinway piano. It is this same tone that is an inspiration and a delight to those who have a Steinway in their homes.

There is a Steinway dealer in your community or near you through whom you may purchase a new Steinway piano with a cash deposit of 10%, and the balance will be extended over a period of two years. Used pianos accepted in partial exchange.

Prices: \$875 and up; plus freight

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No gears—no long blades to break or get out of order. Eight pair of cutters driven by eight wheels gather and cut the grass.

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The Montamower has one qualification, that it will not cut wet grass or work satisfactorily on marshy or sandy soil—nor is its use recommended for high tough grass or thick weeds.

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BOXING THRONES THAT WOBBLE

FOUR world's champion fighters are likely to be licked before long, according to one of our boxing experts. He does not name the four out of the eight who hold world's titles, but invites a guess as to who they are. Jack Lawrence, writing in the New York Tribune, goes considerably further on the dangerous path of prophecy. As a rapid summing up of boxing prospects for the year 1924, it may rank, however, as a most interesting analysis. Here is the situation as the writer outlines it, with the present ring champions followed by their most likely rivals:

Heavyweight—Jack Dempsey; rivals, Luis Angel Firpo, Harry Wills, Tom Gibbons.

Light heavyweight—Mike McTigue; rivals, Gene Tunney, Tom Gibbons, Harry Greb, Young Stribling.

Middleweight—Harry Greb; rival, Johnny Wilson.

Welterweight—Mickey Walker; rival, Dave Shade.

Lightweight—Benny Leonard; rival, Pal Moran.

Featherweight—Johnny Dundee; rival, Joey Sanger.

Bantam weight—Joe Lynch; rivals, Abe Goldstein and Cannonball Eddie Martin.

Flyweight—Pancho Villa; rival, Frankie Genaro.

Six of these champions, says this close follower of boxing, will "find their crowns in grave peril before the year has filled out another page of boxing history." We quote from Mr. Lawrence:

One of these is Mr. Jack Dempsey. Another is Mike McTigue. The others are Harry Greb, Johnny Dundee, Joe Lynch and Pancho Villa.

The four that were in the mind of the boxing writer who brought up this interesting subject were probably McTigue, Greb, Dundee and Lynch. It seems probable that this quartet will pass out of the picture in the course of the next twelve months, assuming that all four expose their titles to reasonable risk. If Mike McTigue, for instance, should go abroad, as he has threatened to do, and should spend his time mingling with mediocre Europeans, it is entirely possible that the world's light-heavyweight crown may be still held by him a year from now.

Harry Greb, holder of the middle-weight crown, is not a natural middleweight, and it is becoming increasingly difficult for him to make 160 pounds, which is the limit for that division. Greb has gone back rapidly in the last year, even as a light heavyweight, which is his natural class. He should be easy picking for any good middleweight. Johnny Dundee, judging from his recent performances, has reached the end of a long and strenuous career. The featherweight title seems to be slipping from his hands. Joe Lynch, bantam-weight king, is about through and will probably relinquish his throne this year, even tho the bantam-weight division at this time is almost devoid of real class.

One of the fights indicated by the writer, that between Harry Greb and Johnny Wilson, has, as a matter of fact, taken place

already. Altho Greb was given the decision by what various sporting writers called a narrow margin, the situation as outlined by the Tribune man did not seem to have been materially changed. His analysis continues:

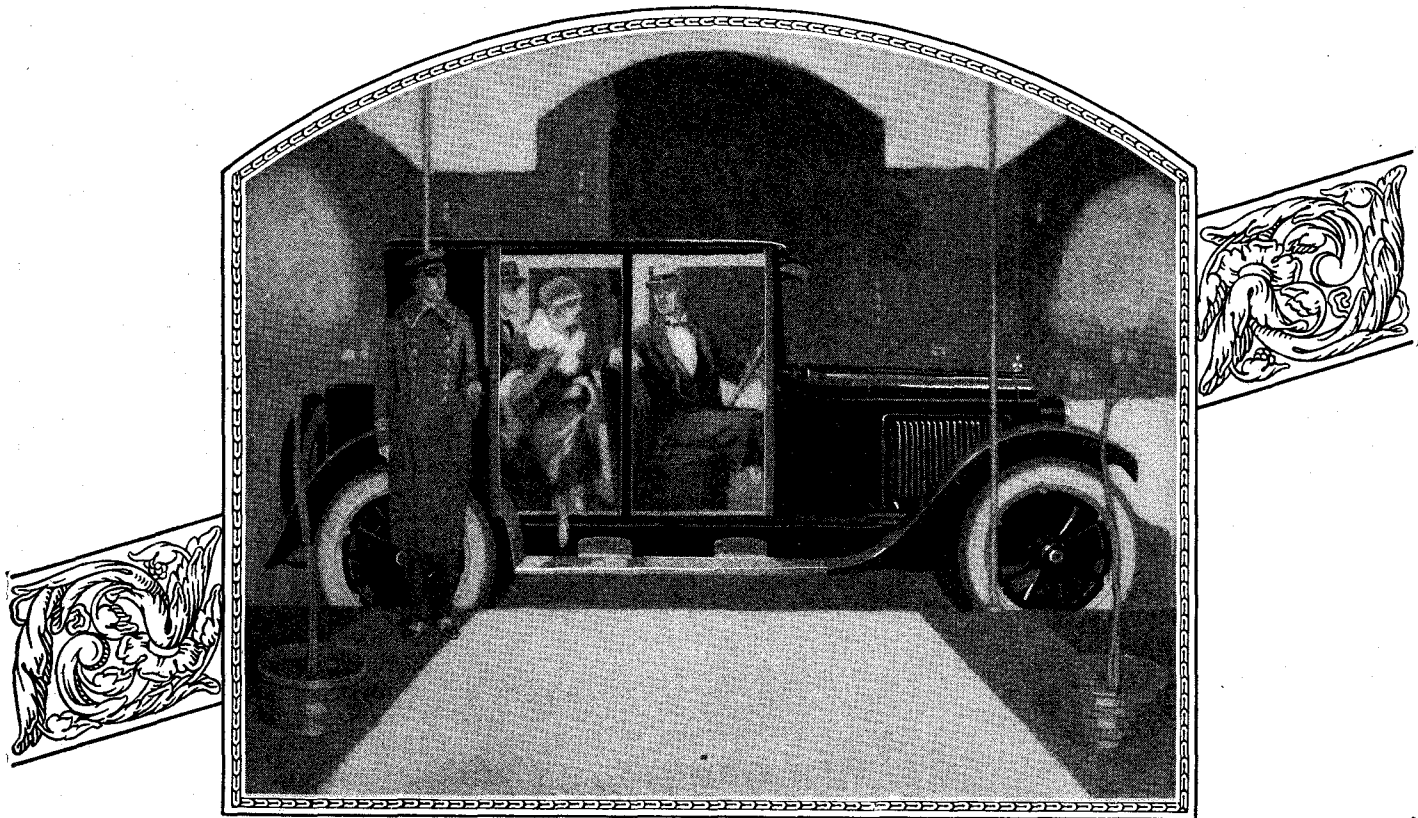
The two title-holders who, to borrow a bit of Grantland Rice's phraseology, are most apt to "make port" again with their honors intact are Benny Leonard and Mickey Walker, rulers of the lightweight and welterweight divisions. This, in the opinion of the writer, will not be due to any outstanding or unimpaired ability on the part of either one, but to the fact that in their respective classes competition has simmered down to almost nothing. One can scan the fistic horizon without discerning the shadow of a formidable contender for either the lightweight or welterweight title.

With McTigue, Greb, Dundee and Lynch admittedly occupying precarious positions on the battle-line, and Leonard and Walker in comparatively safe berths due to lack of competitors, there are two classes left to speculate upon, the heavyweight and flyweight, ruled by Jack Dempsey and the diminutive Filipino, Pancho Villa. It is entirely within the range of reason that both may be ex-champions one year from to-day.

There are few good heavyweights and not many flyweights of consequence, but in each division there is a real contender who must be faced within the year. In Dempsey's case it is Luis Angel Firpo of the Argentine Republic. In Villa's, it is Frankie Genaro of New York City. Here are two real perils. Firpo may knock Dempsey out. This must be admitted. Firpo is the most dangerous heavyweight in the world to-day, barring Dempsey himself, and so long as he is on his feet and capable of swinging his right, he has a chance of flattening any opponent. He had Dempsey on the rim of defeat in 1923. This year, with greater experience and a better left hand, he may turn the trick. Those who deny that the fight will be a critical one for Jack Dempsey are foolish.

Once past Luis Angel Firpo, however, we believe that Dempsey will "make port" next New Year's with the heavyweight title still in his possession. Even tho he should meet Harry Wills, the colored challenger, his crown would be in little real danger. The real peril is Firpo, not Wills. And nobody has any keener realization of this than Jack Dempsey himself—unless it is Jack Kearns, his manager. If he masters Firpo again, Dempsey is safe for at least another year, probably several. Harry Wills and Tom Gibbons are minor threats that should cause the champion little worry. If he could turn Firpo loose against either one or both of them, they would be eliminated from the heavyweight prospectus.

Little Pancho Villa, a really great champion, must suppress Frankie Genaro if he is to ride out the year successfully. Here is a menace relatively as great as that of Firpo in the heavyweight division. Villa and Genaro have met three times, and on each occasion the American has corraled the honors. It was from Villa that Genaro won the American flyweight championship, which he now holds. If these midgets meet this year in a contest to a decision, it is reasonable to believe that Villa may lose the honors he won by knocking out the ghost of the great little fighter that was Jimmy Wilde.



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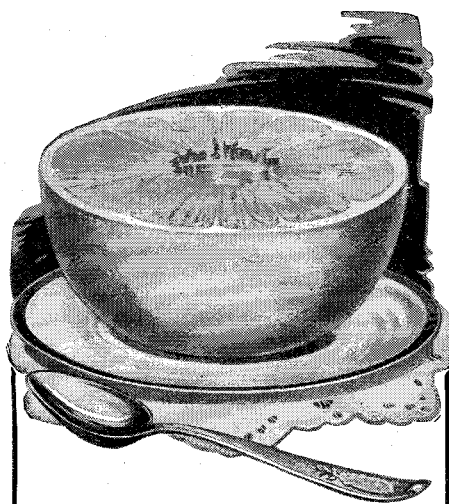
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THE DOG-SLED DERBY

"WHISTLING LYDIA" HUTCHINSON, who was recently reported lost in northern Ontario with a brand-new racing dog-team, reminded people anew of the perils of a little-known occupation. From the Klondike days when "Smoke" Bellew, or whatever his real name was, drove a team of light racing dogs, famous from Seattle to the Arctic Circle, the dog-team "muster" has been invested with a halo of romance. Now, points out a writer in a recent number of *Sporting Life*, dog-team racing has become a popular sport not only in Alaska and Canada, where it arose from necessity, but also in Switzerland, Norway, and other parts of northern Europe. Yet the romance still clings, as we learn in this vivid account:

From Alaska the annual dog-sled derby races spread into the Canadian Northwest, then down into Idaho, Montana, and Minnesota in the United States, then the popular winter sport swept across the country to Quebec and into the New England States. Now every one of these sections have their annual dog-sled derbies that attract thousands of spectators, and the French-Canadian trapper, the Hudson Bay mail-carrier, the explorer's guide from north of the Arctic Circle, who formerly employed this mode of travel as a matter of pure necessity and achieved publicity only in written articles and works of fiction, now emerges from his frozen wilderness for a period each winter to exhibit his picturesque self and his skill before civilized spectators, and race his trained teams of sled-dogs in open competition for more prize money than he would amass in a whole hard winter of freezing to death on his lonely and frozen northern barrens.

And civilization has come to know these hardy heroes of the Northern Snows in person. All America now knows "Smoky" Gaston, who won the National Dog Derby held at Boise, Idaho, on Washington's Birthday last year, and what heart did not have a thrill for the story of how Jean Lebel, the mail-driver of La Tuque, won the Quebec Dog Derby in February of last year, after showing such compassion for one of his dogs that had cut its foot that he stooped in the race, bound up the dog's wounded foot, wrapt it in his own coat and placed it in the cariole of his sled and hauled it in to the finish-line saying: "What if I do lose the race? A race is only a race, but to me a dog is a dog."

That little act of Jean Lebel's at Quebec last year is the best "human interest" story that has yet come out of any dog-sled race, and is well worth recalling. We quote from the story of that race:

"With a tear in his eye and a tremble on his lip, Jean Lebel waited to bandage the dog's foot carefully, then placed him on the seat of his sled and covered the wounded animal with his own coat. After which he cracked his whip, and the remaining three dogs, refreshed by their brief rest, started in the race again with a splendid burst of speed.

"With Lebel's loud urging and the wounded dog on the sled yelping at his comrades along the remaining five miles of the route, Jean Lebel went on to a dramatic finish that formed a thrilling sight for the thousands of spectators that lined up along the course to the finish-line at the drill-sheds.

"Of the thirty-thousand-odd spectators who witnessed the race, probably five thou-

sand were eyewitnesses to this stirring finish, and in the memory of every one of these five thousand it will linger as one of the finest bits of humanity, intelligence and pure grit they have ever seen. Little wonder that Jean Lebel's dogs were willing to race their hearts out for him.

"Jean Lebel won all the honors of the Quebec Dog Derby. He won the golden cup for his employers, the \$1,000 prize money, and the side wager of \$400, but the greatest thing that he won was this—he won his way into the hearts of all those who will hear of his act of humanity toward one of his dogs.

"Jean Lebel controls his trained dogs through kindness and companionship—and when their chance came to repay they raced their loyal hearts out for him at Quebec."

That story of last year's Quebec Dog Derby is an epic worthy of any work of fiction—and the best part of it is, it really happened.

Quebec's 1923-1924 winter carnival season will culminate in the Third Eastern International Dog-Team Derby, to be run on February 21, 22, 23 and 24. The first derby was won by Arthur T. Walden, of Wonalancet, New Hampshire, which gave the Brown Gold Cup into his possession. The second derby, run at Quebec last year, brought the Gold Cup to Canada, as Jean Lebel's Canadian team won that event. Much interest is being demonstrated in this year's classic, as American interests are determined to recapture the cup, which must be won three times to establish ownership. Five American teams are expected to enter the lists, and already thirteen Canadian teams are entered for this race, most of them from north of the St. Lawrence.

No list of Americans competing is yet available, but the Canadians are Gulf & Paper Company of Clark City, north of the St. Lawrence, which will enter a team of huskies to be driven by a French-Canadian woodsman. Price Brothers will put in two teams of huskies from Esquimaux Point. Both teams will have French-Canadian drivers. J. E. Letlurneau will enter his own team of mastiffs and St. Bernards and drive them himself. Power Lumber Company is entering a team of Eskimo dogs to be driven by a Labrador trapper. J. R. Vatcher, a French-Canadian trapper, will drive his huskies from Sault au Mouton, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and also drive them in the race. Leo Beaulieu, a French-Canadian woodsman, will also drive his own team of mastiffs and St. Bernards. Two teams of mastiffs and St. Bernards entered by Brown Corporation, donor of the gold cup, will be driven by Jean Lebel, last year's winner, and by Henry Skeena, of La Loutre.

The distance to be covered is approximately 120 miles, and each day's course will begin and end in Quebec City after circling the outskirts. Spectators can arrange to follow the dogs and witness the entire race. In addition to the gold cup, the winner will receive a silver cup and part of a purse of about \$2,000 prize money.

The Le Pas, Manitoba, 200-mile non-stop dog-team race will be run on March 11, during the winter carnival week of March 8 to 15. Dr. R. D. Orok and R. H. MacNeill, well-known officials of the Pas Derby Association, will be in charge of the race, which will start out from Le Pas for 100 miles into the wilderness and return without a stop. This is, without doubt, the greatest dog race run on the American continent.

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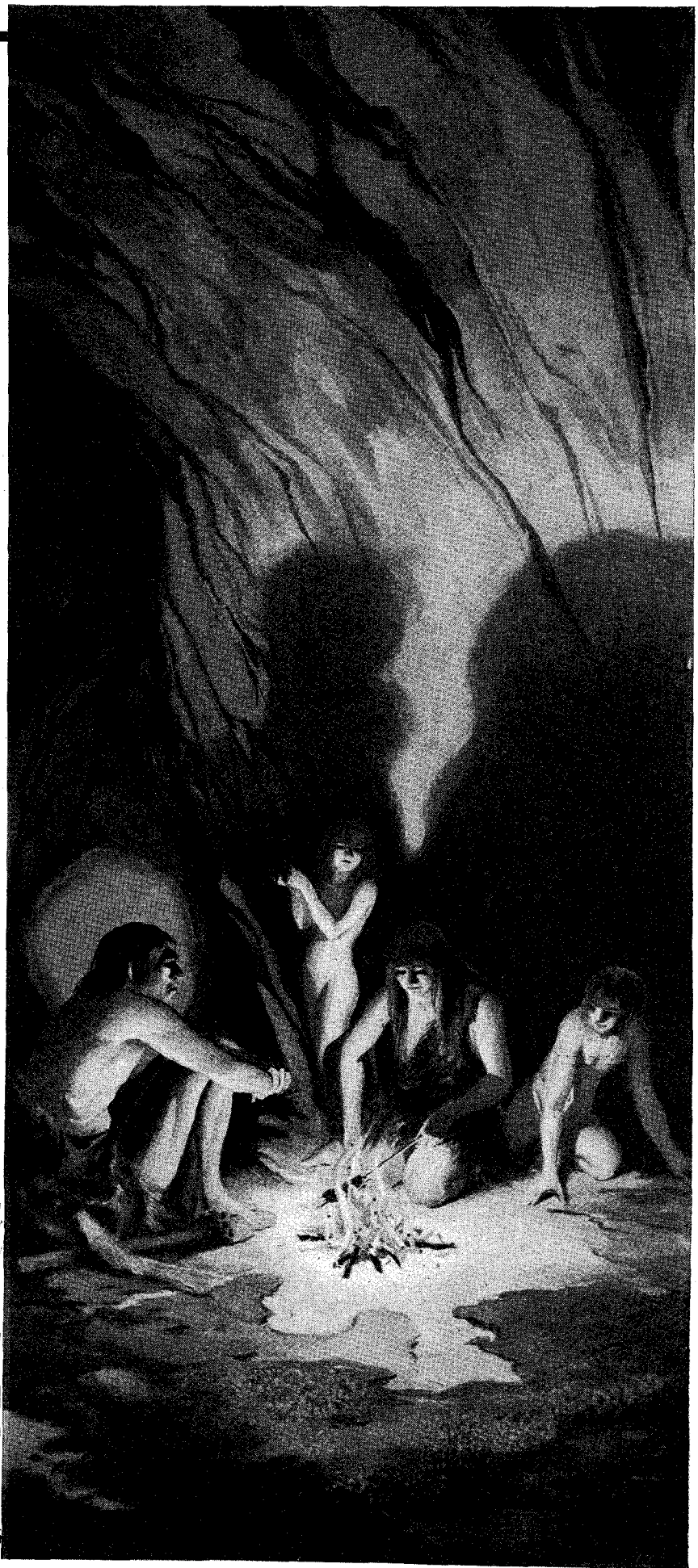
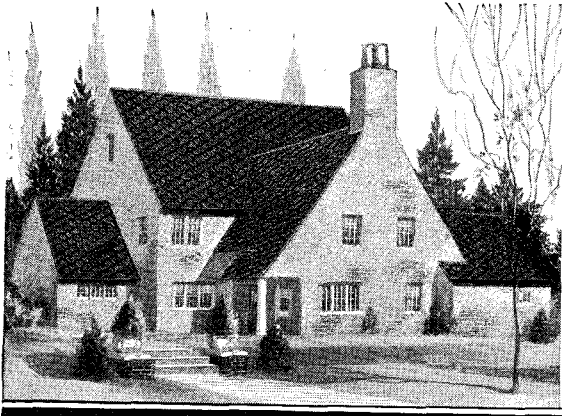
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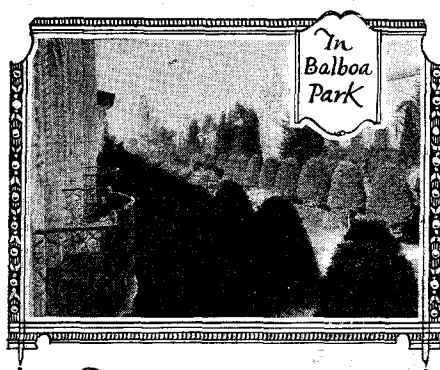
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

Dog Derby are of interest to any one who desires to study closely this rapidly growing sport. The writer quotes them as follows in concluding his article:

The object of this race shall be to stimulate winter sports in the Northeast, and to improve the quality of the useful sled-dog.

Entries are open to any individual or association of individuals in the United States or Canada, with any kind of dogs, not over seven in number, and any equipment desired.

The total distance to be covered will be approximately 120 miles at the rate of 40 miles, more or less, a day.

The race will be run regardless of weather.

Drivers shall draw the first morning for position at the start.

Teams shall be started at intervals of three minutes apart each morning and shall alternate in position at the start on each morning after the first morning in thirds of the whole and within thirds, or as nearly as possible to this percentage in the discretion of the judges, in order to equalize road conditions.

Awarding of prizes will be on the basis of time only, the team making the fastest time getting first prize and so on, the time for the three days being added together to make the total. Speed shall be reckoned from the time contestant checks out in the morning until the time he is checked in in the evening, but no time to be allowed out for feeding or any other delay.

THE PASSING OF THE SUPER-PITCHER

IT'S one, two, three strikes! You're out!" in the old ball-game, according to the words of the old song. But how about the modern game with its home-runs and high scores? Pitchers haven't the stuff they had ten or fifteen years ago, nor do they know as much, according to Joe Tinker, the famous Cub short-stop. One reason is that they come up from the minors absolutely green, says he in a recent interview. "They don't seem to teach them anything in the minors," agrees John McGraw, of the Giants. This was in a much discust interview in which he pointed to what he called Jack Bentley's amazing lack of knowledge on how to pitch to batters, after four years in a crack minor club. "Where are the broad-shouldered, sinewy-armed pitchers of the type of Christy Mathewson, Ed Walsh, Mordecai Brown, Cy Young, Rube Waddell, Eddie Plank and men of their stamp?" asks Frederick G. Lieb, president of the Baseball Writers' Association, in an article in *The Baseball Magazine*. What has become of the master pitcher who could always be depended upon, who seldom if ever was knocked out of the box, and who when he yielded more than three runs a game, had an off day, asks Mr. Lieb, and right at the start he presents some startling facts.

The 1923 shut-out figures show how pitchers have lost their effectiveness, entirely apart from the effects of the lively ball.

Luque, Mr. Lieb reminds us, the leading pitcher of the National League, led both leagues in shut-outs with six. Stan Covalesskie of Cleveland, Hugh McQuillan of the Giants, and Jesse Barnes of the Braves tied for second place with five shut-outs. Van Gilder of the Browns is the only other pitcher in the two majors with more than three to his credit, while the crackerjack pitchers of the Yankees, Pennock, Jones, Hoyt, Bush and Shawkey, had only nine shut-outs among them. Yet in 1916, Mr. Lieb sadly remembers, Grover Cleveland Alexander pitched sixteen shut-outs. Matty had 15 in 1905, and Jack Coombs pitched 13 in 1910. Fifteen years ago, says he, a pitcher with five shut-outs "would not have received a tumble." Has the game ceased to develop the super-pitcher, asks this writer, and continues:

There is no doubt that Major League pitching has suffered badly since the war. In the brief period from 1915 to 1918, such sterling knights of the mound as the great Matty, "Three-Fingered" Brown, Ed Walsh, the spit-ball king, Joe Wood, Jack Coombs, Eddie Plank, Nap Rucker, Chief Bender, George Foster and "Jeff" Tesreau ceased firing on the big league front, and who was there to replace them? During the reconstruction period after the war, such other high-grade twirlers as "Slim" Sallee, Ernie Shore, Ray Caldwell, Ray Fisher, "Dutch" Leonard, Ferdie Schupp, Jim Scott, Jim Vaughn, Dick Rudolph, George Tyler, Al Mamaux, "Poll" Peritt, Erskine Mayer, and other pitchers of the same caliber turned in their Major League uniforms.

Walter Johnson and Grover Alexander, two super-pitchers of a former era, still are good, but both are well along in their thirties, and can't go on much longer. Ruth, a great pitcher from 1915 to 1918, has turned his attention to slugging. Fred Toney, Earl Hamilton, Jim Bagby, Carl Mays and Guy Morton are about ready for the baseball toboggan, while such former high-grade moundmen as Art Nehf, Jesse Barnes, Jeff Pfeffer, Willie Doak, Joe Oeschger, Lee Meadows and Wilbur Cooper have lost much of their former ability. Babe Adams, Rube Marquard and Jack Quinn, while still possessing considerable skill, are giving Father Time a great argument, but the old man wages a relentless fight. He had to wait until Cy Young was forty-four before he got him, but he got Cy just the same.

Now look at the pitchers who have come up since the war. The only ones who might be called real stars are Pete Donohue of the Reds, George Uhle of the Indians, Johnny Morrison of the Pirates, Waite Hoyt of the Yankees, and Eddie Rommel of the Athletics. And we are not quite ready to put this quintet in the Mathewson-Brown-Walsh class. Urban Shocker, Burleigh Grimes, Howard Ehmke, "Dazzy" Vance, Jimmy Ring and "Dutch" Ruether, big-league rookies in 1916 and 1917, have developed into high-grade pitchers in the five years since the war, but have hardly filled the gaps of the men who have passed into Hasbeenville during the same period. Luque, a second string pitcher up to a few years ago, reached stardom last season, at the age of thirty-two. Such other newcomers as Aldridge, Keen, and Kaufmann of the Cubs, Pillette and Johnson of the Tigers, Cvengros and Blankenship of the White Sox, Haines of the Cardinals, Ryan

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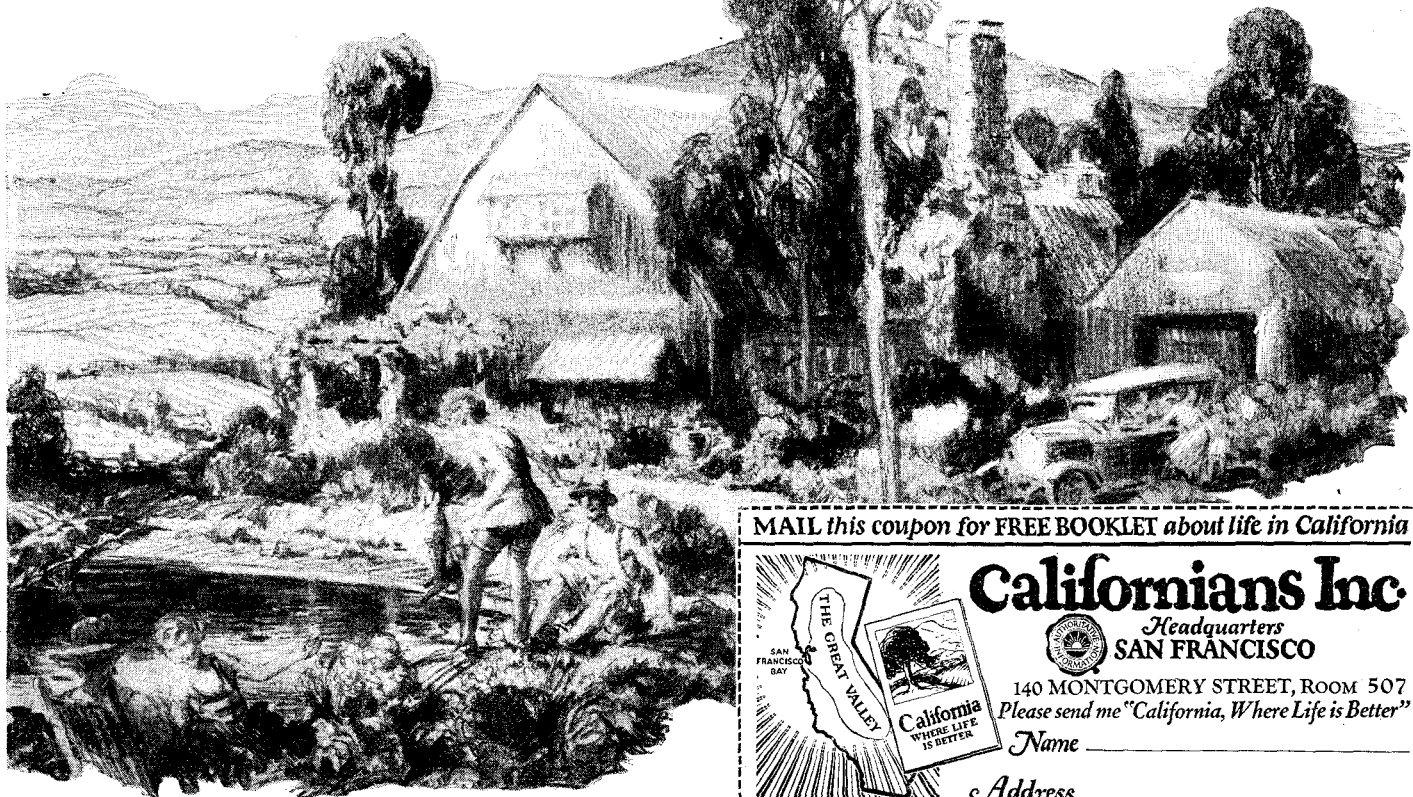
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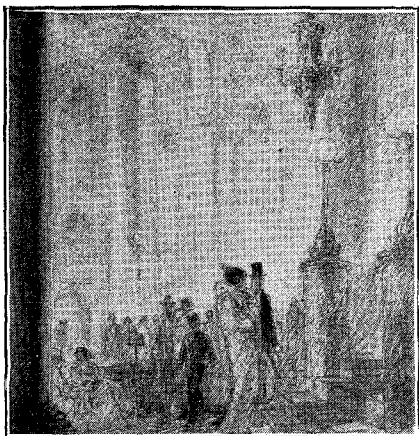


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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

and Jonnard of the Giants, Zahniser of Washington, Fruett of the Browns, Murray of the Red Sox, Genewich and Cooney of the Braves, and Naylor, Hasty and Heimach of the Athletics have shown flashes of form, but not enough to call them first-class pitchers. Earl Whitehill, young Detroit southpaw, broke in with a crash last autumn, but he still must prove over an entire season whether he possesses real big-league ability.

All of which indicates, in the opinion of this experienced baseball critic, that Major League pitching to-day is at a low ebb. That it is not what it was nor what it should be he evidences by the following dead parallel in figures:

How leading pitchers stood in the matter of victories in 1908 and 1923. Pitchers who won 18 games or more.

1908	Games Won
Player and Team	
Walsh, White Sox.....	40
Mathewson, Giants.....	37
Brown, Cubs.....	29
Reulbach, Cubs.....	24
Joss, Indians.....	24
Summers, Tigers.....	24
Maddox, Pirates.....	23
Camnitz, Pirates.....	23
Wiltse, Giants.....	23
McQuillan Phillies.....	23
Young, Red Sox.....	21
White, White Sox.....	19
Donovan, Tigers.....	18
Rhoades, Indians.....	18
Hughes, Senators.....	18
Howell, Browns.....	18
Vickers, Athletics.....	18

1923	Games Won
Player and Team	
Luque, Reds.....	27
Uhle, Indians.....	26
Morrison, Pirates.....	25
Alexander, Cubs.....	22
Grimes, Dodgers.....	21
Donohue, Reds.....	21
Jones, Yankees.....	21
Shocker, Browns.....	20
Ehmke, Red Sox.....	20
Haines, Cardinals.....	20
Rixey, Reds.....	20
Pennoek, Yankees.....	19
Bush, Yankees.....	19
Rommel, Athletics.....	18
Ring, Phillies.....	18
Vance, Dodgers.....	18

NOTE—Not a single member of the pitching staff of the Giants, 1923 National League champions, is included in the 1923 group.

Outside of Jim Bagby, continues the critic, who won 31 games for Cleveland in 1920, and has been of little use since, no other pitcher has won over 30 games since 1916. Following are some of the records of some of the super-pitchers of the period before the war:

Year	Games Won	Games Lost	Per.
1892.....	36	10	.783
1893.....	34	17	.667
1895.....	35	10	.778
1901.....	31	10	.756
1902.....	32	12	.727

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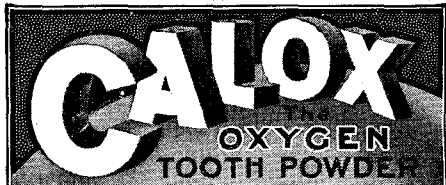
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WALTER JOHNSON

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1913	36	7	.837

ED WALSH

1908	40	15	.727
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JOE WOOD

1912	34	5	.872
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JACK COOMBS

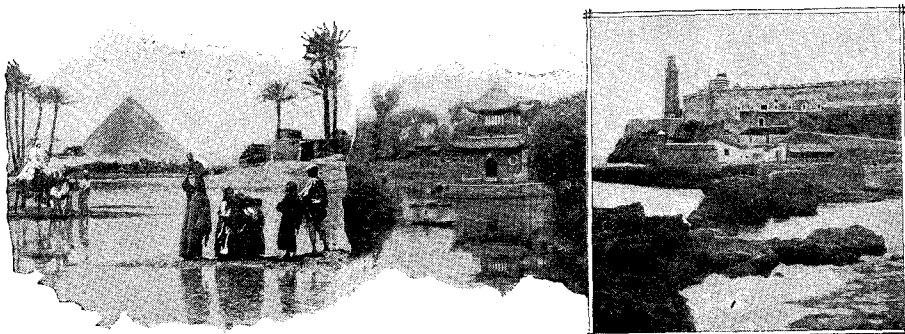
1910	31	9	.775
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The lively ball and the pitching rules put into effect in 1920 were not as responsible for the home-runs and big score games of recent years as this general let-down in pitching. This has been the contention of the writer, he informs us, for several years. Unquestionably the ball has been livelier, but a good pitcher, says he, can do practically as much with the lively ball as with the one in use before the war. Discussing recent baseball seasons from this view-point, in greater detail, he continues:

This was well illustrated in the 1921 World's Series between the Giants and Yankees. Mays shut out the Giants in the first game with five hits, and Hoyt in the second game with two hits. In eighteen innings, the Giants scored no runs and made only seven hits, all of them going to Frisch and Rawlings. In the third game of the series, the Giants scored eleven runs and made twenty hits off Shawkey, Quinn, Collins and Rodgers. The ball was the same, only the pitching was different. The series ended with 2 to 1 and 1 to 0 pitching duels, both won by the Giants. The pitching again had stiffened; the ball in use was the same. The difference in the Yankee hitting in the World's Series of 1921 and 1923 was not the liveliness of the ball, but the slump of the Giants' pitching.

There has been much comment on the Giants winning a pennant with their present weak pitching staff. Ryan and Scott, with sixteen victories each, were the only pitchers on the staff to win over fifteen games. And Ryan pitched only seven complete games, and Scott, nine. Nehf, generally regarded as the star of the crew, won thirteen games and pitched on only seven complete games. Hugh McQuillan and Jack Bentley were the only members of a championship pitching staff to pitch in more than ten complete games, Hugh appearing in thirteen and the left-hander in twelve. Without having all the figures available, it is my belief that the Giants pitching staff figured in fewer complete games than that of any other staff which ever won a championship.

Yet the Giants won, because the other clubs were little better fixt with pitchers than New York. Cincinnati has the best pitching staff in the National League to-day with Luque, Rixey and Donohue. But outside of the returned veteran, Rube Benton, Pat Moran has nothing else; Robby in Brooklyn has the nucleus of a fine staff in Grimes, Ruether and Vance, but he had a poor team and no secondary pitching strength. Pittsburgh had Morrison, Adams, Cooper, Meadows, Hamilton



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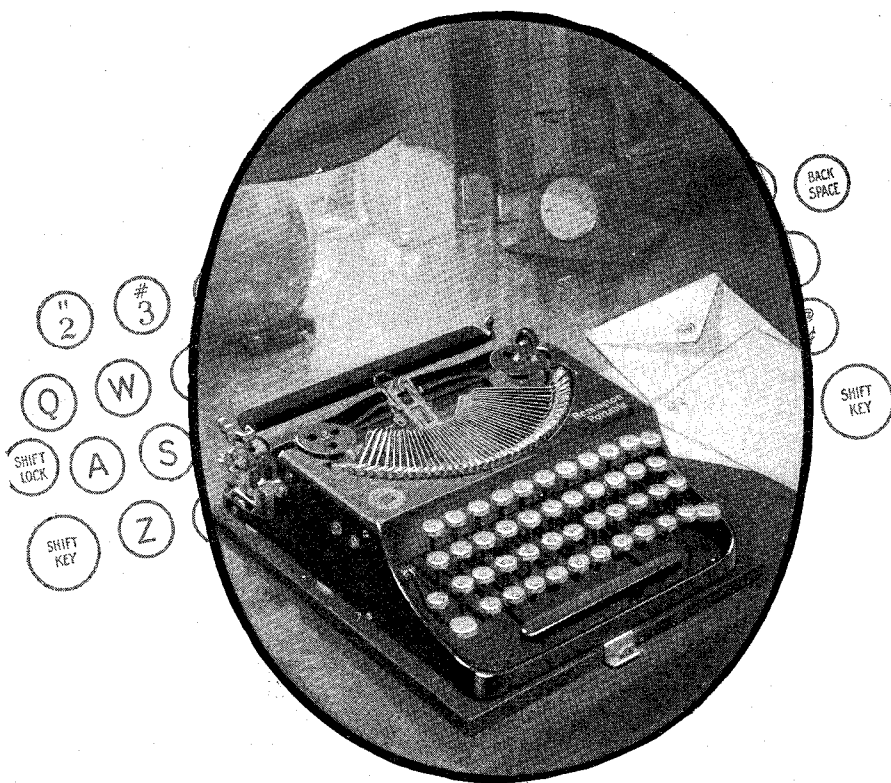
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

and Bagby last season. This would have been a great staff, once, but Bagby has gone, and aside from Morrison the others are slipping. Several of these men were pitching last season only on past reputations. Riekey had Haines and Sherdel in St. Louis, the slipping Doak and Pfeffer, and some other misfits. Chicago had Alexander and Aldridge and some prospects. Ring was the Philadelphia National pitching staff, while the Braves had Genewich and Jesse Barnes.

The Yankees have the only first-class pitching staff in the American League. In Bush, Shawkey, Jones, Penneck and Hoyt, Huggins has the best staff in the country, a staff which stands out in this era of mediocre pitchers. Of this quintet, Bush, Shawkey and Penneck came up with Connie Mack in 1912; Jones came up with Cleveland in 1914, while Hoyt is the only youngster of the bunch. Some of these veterans can go fast. Mays won 26 games for the Yanks in 1920, and 27 in 1921. Last season he pitched in only two complete games. As I write this, all the American League clubs have waived on him.

A sad backward glance is here cast, by way of comparison, at some of the pitching staffs in the era between 1905 and 1910. The writer starts with what he calls the six outstanding clubs of that era, the Cubs, Giants, Athletics, White Sox, Pirates and Detroit Tigers. He says:

It is still an argument as to which of these clubs had the greatest pitching staff. Personally, I believe it rested between that of the Cubs and the Athletics, with the Athletics' staff of 1910 and 1911 about the best in baseball. When Mack won the pennant of 1905, he had Waddell, Plank, Bender and Coakley as his regular pitchers, with Henley and Bartlett in reserve. Waddell injured himself late in 1905 in a scuffle on a railroad platform, and was out of the 1905 World's Series, but Plank and Bender pitched brilliantly for the defeated team in that series. In 1910 and 1911, Mack had Coombs, Bender and Plank for his regular trio, using "Cy" Morgan for his fourth man, and Krause and Dygert as second stringers. It is doubtful if any team ever had three pitchers of the ability of Waddell, Plank and Bender or Coombs, Plank and Bender on the same team. Of the two, I prefer the Coombs combination. The latter was safer, as Coombs was more reliable than the Rube. Jack had his best year in 1910, when he won 31 games, thirteen of them shut-outs.

Following the Athletics staff comes that of the Cubs—Mordecai Brown, Orvy Overall, Ed Ruelbach and Jack Pfeister. Brown was one of the greatest pitchers of the game, and while he never won 30 games a season, his best mark being 29, he must be ranked with Mathewson, Johnson and Radbourne. Overall, the big California giant, was as effective as Brown for several seasons. Ruelbach, wild, but a pitcher with great curves and amazing speed, was a consistent winner, especially against certain clubs. Pfeister was a dangerous left-hander, his ability to silence Giant bats making him especially valuable to Chance.

The White Sox won the World's Series in 1906 with the club batting least in the two leagues, because of their wonderful

pitching staff, Ed Walsh, Doc White, Nick Altrock, George Owen and Frank Smith. The masterly pitching of Altrock, Walsh and White brought victory to the White Sox in the 1906 World's Series, despite the fact that the Sox made only ten hits in the first four games. Walsh, however, reached his best form in 1908, when he won 40 games and pitched in 66 games, 11 less than half of those played by his team. All told, he pitched 464 innings, and worked in 12 of the last 14 games played by the White Sox. That is the year in which Detroit defeated Chicago for the pennant on the last day of the season, White starting the game against Donovan of Detroit.

In his early championship years, McGraw was aided by remarkable twirling staffs. In winning his first two pennants, those of 1904 and 1905, Mathewson and McGinnity were his two pitching headliners, George Wiltse, Leon Ames and "Dummy" Taylor rounding out the rest of the staff. If Brown, Overall, Reulback and Pfister formed the best quartet on one pitching staff, and Coombs, Bender and Plank the greatest trio, then Matty and "Iron Man Joe" made up the greatest pair on any staff. In 1904 McGinnity won 42 games for the Giants and Matty 33, while in 1905 Mathewson won 31 and McGinnity 21, 127 victories in two seasons. During the 1905 World's Series, Matty and McGinnity pitched practically the entire Series, and the Athletics were shut out four times. Two of their three runs were scored on Leon Ames in the only inning that he pitched.

After McGinnity left the Giants to become president and manager of the Newark club, George Wiltse, the left-hander, became Matty's right-hand man, and later it was Marquard. In 1911, the Giant's pitching staff was Mathewson, Marquard, Wiltse, Ames and Crandall, the first two bringing in fifty victories between them. Tesreau was added to the staff in 1912, and in Matty, Marquard and Tesreau, McGraw had three of the best hurlers then in the game. Compare that staff with the pitching misfits, who won McGraw his last pennant.

The author's careful analysis of pitching staffs in the National League has already been quoted. Excepting the Yankees, as also noted, he seems to find that in the American League, too, veterans are doing most of what good pitching there is, except for a few youngsters of promise.

Granted, with the wealth of comparison before us, that pitching staffs could be improved, what is the trouble? Here is the author's explanation:

Perhaps the leading reason for the decline in present-day pitching is the unsettled period in baseball between 1914 and 1918, which practically wiped out the minor leagues. The Federal League war of 1914 and 1915 hit the minors a severe blow, and they were just getting on their feet again when the country entered the World War in 1917. Baseball, outside of the majors, had little attraction for the young men of talent and ambition, as salaries in the crippled minors were small compared with what the same man could get in other fields of human endeavor.

Young pitchers twirled in industrial leagues, but used only their own ability, and never were taught the real science of pitching. They did so many things wrong, from a big-league manager's view-point, that their faults could hardly be corrected. It seems about time for a new and sturdier crop to spring up.

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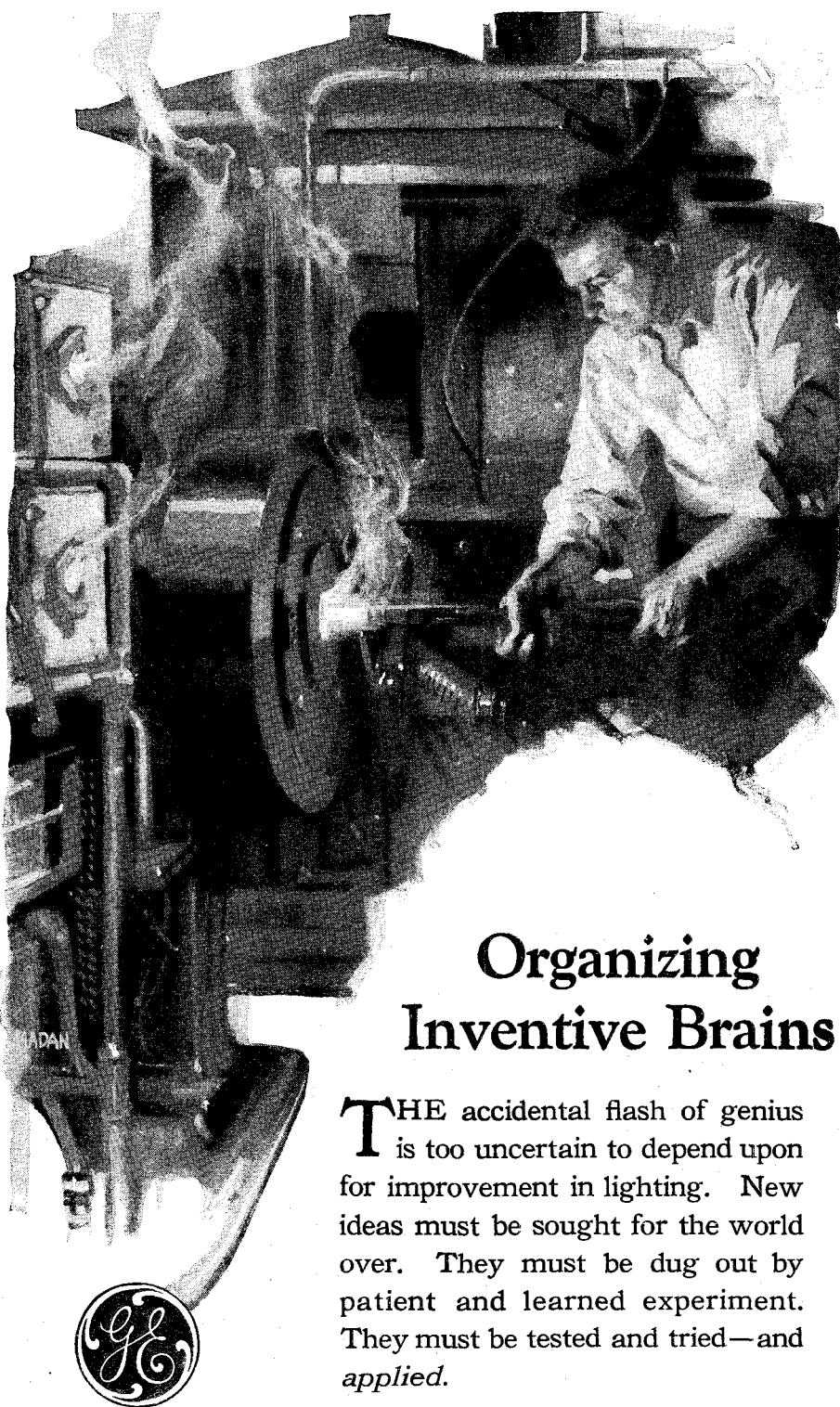
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

WHEN THE GOLFER SINGS DIXIE

WITH red nose and frostbitten ears the Northern golfer who has all but given up heart will read with envy this Kiplingesque chant by Grantland Rice, which appears in a recent number of *The American Golfer*:

By a bunker down in Dixie, where the Gulf Stream cleaves the sea,
There's a mashie shot awaiting, and I know it thinks of me;
For the wind is in the palm trees and the sun drifts seem to say:
"Come you South, you bally duffer, come you South to loaf and play."

The dreamy winds are singing where the pine trees sway and croon,
And a silver moon is shining just the same as it was June;
And the mashie niblick's whirring in the sand traps and the ruts
Where a line of sun-baked duffers keep a-missing of their putts.

I am sick of wasting leather where the snow is on the green,
And this blasted Northern drizzle leaves a burning in my bean;
Though I talk with fifty experts where the snow has left a wreck,
I had rather miss one brassie where the sun is on my neck.

Ship me somewhere south of Dixie, where a cove can swing a cleek,
Where the ten-foot putts are dropping and the fairway's green and sleek;
For the mashie shots are calling, and it's there that I would be,
Where I'm six up on some duffer as we leave the seventh tee.

Ship me somewhere south of Dixie, where the skyline's pink and blue,
Where the low winds cross the palm belt and I reach the green in two;
Where I hear the inland echoes or I watch the rolling surf,
As the mashie blade goes tearing for its grip with Southern turf.

You can have your Northern winters, but I'll take the palms for mine,
The whisper through the maple and the music of the pine;
Better fifty days of sunshine with a mid-iron and the rose,
Better fifty days in bunkers than a cycle in the snows.

The Attraction.—MISS WIGGS—"Yes, sir, I always goes to church when you preaches."

VICAR (flattered)—"I am glad to hear that, but why when I preach—why not every Sunday?"

MISS WIGGS—"I'm always sure of getting a good seat when you preaches, sir!"
—*Passing Show* (London).

Natural Supposition.—"Caterpillars are the most voracious of all living creatures," said a naturalist. "In a month a caterpillar will eat about 600 times its weight."

Whereupon an old lady who was somewhat deaf, interposed, "Whose boy did you say he was?"—*The Christian Advocate* (New York).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

CABBAGE THAT IS IMMUNE TO "YELLOWS"

A VARIETY of cabbage that will not succumb to the disease known as "yellows" has been originated in Wisconsin, and the demand for the seed has become so great that cabbage-seed is now threshed out on a large scale, like grain. At least, so we are assured by F. B. Swingle, writing in *The Wisconsin Agriculturist* (Racine, Wis.). He tells us that a few years ago some cabbage-growers were walking through a field in Racine County, Wisconsin. A sorry-looking sight it was, with blight and ruin spread all around. Scarcely a head was worth harvesting. He continues:

The future appeared dark to these growers as they looked up and down the ruined rows. They had succeeded in establishing their position as growers and shippers of Holland and Danish storage cabbage on the great markets of the Central States. Great storehouses had been built at heavy cost. All was ready for an expansion of the business. Then came the scourge of cabbage "yellows." It was a cabbage calamity.

With the men who were going over the field that day was Dr. L. R. Jones, professor of plant pathology at the University of Wisconsin. Dr. Jones was also in low spirits. He, with Dean H. L. Russell of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, had spent much time during several years in striving to find a remedy that would check this mysterious cabbage plague. So far they had not succeeded.

The germs of the disease were found to be proof against the frosts, snows, suns, and rains of many years. Rotation of crops, then, would be of no help. In fact, the dust from affected fields soon carried the disease to all other fields adjoining. Only the intense heat of a bake-oven would kill the organisms. This, of course, was impossible to apply to the soil of a cabbage-field.

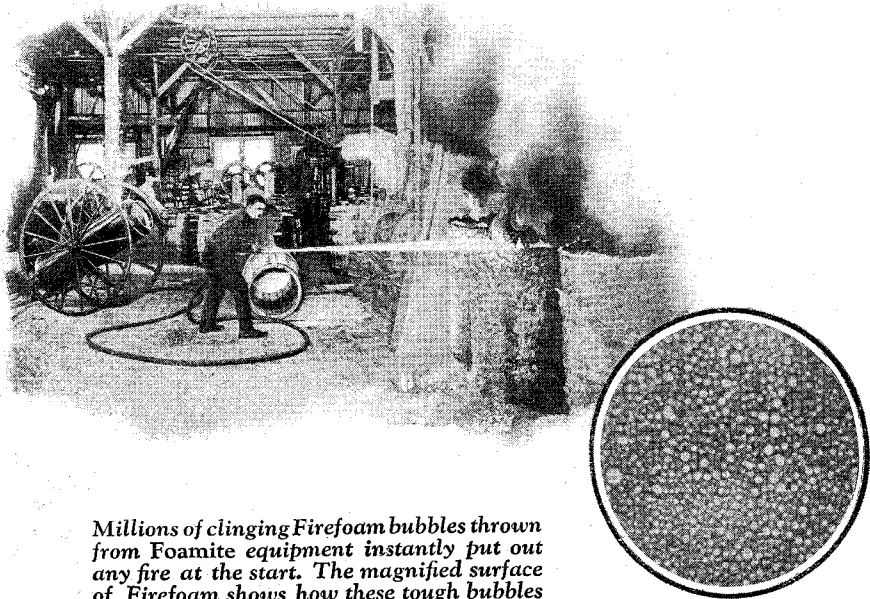
So it was nearly the end of the rope, as far as the business of cabbage-growing, storing and shipping was concerned. Were they downhearted? They were.

Dr. Jones took a last squint down the rows of yellowed leaves and blackened heads. Then he took another, and pointed. Mr. Hansche, the owner, took a long one and got an eyeful. They went over to see if one had seen what the other saw.

The thing that had excited their wonder was a healthy, upstanding cabbage in the midst of the plague-stricken thousands. It was a wonder, and they stood and marveled at the luck, hardihood, or whatever it was that had brought this head through the season safely.

While they stood around it, a great new hope had gradually been dawning on the mind of Dr. Jones. He thought of the freedom from smallpox, diphtheria and other human diseases that the antitoxins have brought to our race. What if the same law could be made to work among sick cabbage?

While no one knew of a remedy, the scientists did know how "yellows" disease enters the head and heart of cabbage. The infection makes its entrance through one of the minute openings found at the



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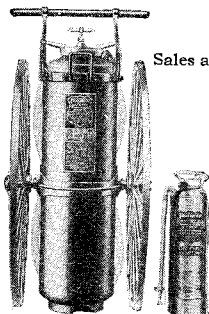
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

leaf edges, or through a rootlet. It is carried along through the channels of circulation to the heart, and from there is sent out to other leaves in constantly increasing millions of bacteria. The lower leaves are first affected, turning yellow, brown, and finally dropping off. Next higher leaves are taken in turn, and if any head develops, it is so shot through with disease as to be worthless and rotten.

This single sturdy cabbage was taken up and carefully stored away for experiment the following two years. A long series of tests and selective experiments followed. Probably about two in a thousand, excepting the cabbage-growers themselves, know how to grow seed from cabbage. To the other 998 of each thousand readers it will be interesting to know that cabbage is a biennial, requiring two growing seasons for seed production.

This particular cabbage, then, was stored over winter, roots and all, and carefully planted out the following spring. As it felt again the new life stirring, it burst out at the top and a stalk shot up, which in time branched out. Dr. Jones and Mr. Hansche watched the bursted seed-head with jealous care as it grew and branched. Other growers and other students of plant pathology watched the experiment with more or less skeptical interest. Some openly scoffed at the idea that success might come in such a way.

The ripened seed was finally gathered from this plant, and from it the following season new plants were started, transplanted, and watched through the season till harvest-time. Dr. Jones then felt more certain that his faith was well founded. Most of the plants from that seed-head showed strong disease-resistant qualities.

Then followed several years of careful testing and selection of heads grown in different plots on yellows-infested plantations in the southeastern counties. More than one strain was found quite resistant to the disease, but the one formally named Wisconsin Hollander Number 8 was deemed best and was made officially the parent stock of the new variety.

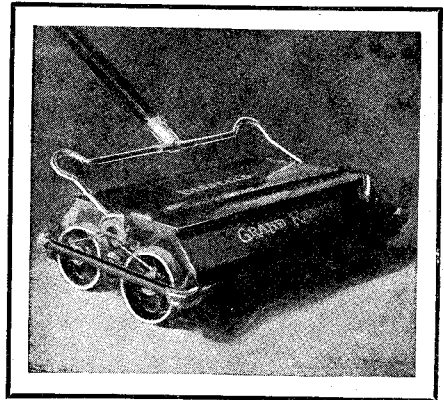
Growers who had at first no faith in the plan were shown convincingly the strength of the new plants growing sturdily as did the mother head in the "sick" fields where the old varieties of Holland cabbage yellowed and rotted down. The best test of an experiment is that it works. The experiment of Dr. Jones and the southeastern truck-growers worked out well.

Cabbage-growers in other States began to hear of the modern miracle of the cabbage-field. From Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, and other cabbage-growing States came requests for information and for seed of the new strain.

So insistent was the call that the early supplies of seed were precious. It was parceled out by ounces and fractions of an ounce, and a new business was born. In 1917 there was 306 pounds of this seed for sale, and it was all grabbed in a few days by anxious growers in the southeastern counties.

This cabbage must be grown and selected with care, for always there is the tendency to revert to the old trouble. Not all heads will be immune. Seed-growing, then, must ever be watched by careful, honest men who understand plant-breeding and selection.

Dr. Jones was called back by the United



A "Carpet Sweeper" or a BISSELL—Which?

Housewives soon learn that there are *some things* that cannot be bought on a price basis alone. Among them are carpet sweepers.

When a Bissell is figured at the cost per year of service it is the most economical sweeper made—at any price. It costs just a little bit more, of course, but it is a case where a dollar now saves ten later.

In a Bissell Cyco Ball Bearing Carpet Sweeper you get ten years or more, on the average, of quick, thorough, easy sweeping. It is more than four wheels, a box and a brush. It is a perfect mechanism, with patent-protected features insuring its efficiency and durability.

Sold by furniture, hardware, department and house furnishing stores everywhere. Booklet on request.

BISSELL CARPET SWEEPER CO.

236 Erie Street
Grand Rapids, Mich.

BISSELL'S Carpet Sweeper

Price, around \$5.00, depending upon grade and locality

Print for PROFIT
Printers' Wages so high you can make big money in spare time. Presses \$12 to \$245. Pay for themselves in short time. Write for details and catalog presses, type, paper, cards etc. **THE PRESS CO., X-28 Meriden, Conn.**

This Free Booklet

Tells How to Stop Cold Air Inleakage—Save Fuel

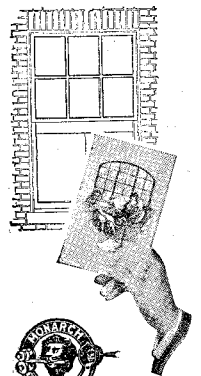
Tells why Monarch Metal Weather Strips give protection impossible with other strips. How they reduce air leakage 80%. How they form a flexible, positive contact regardless of any swelling or shrinking of the wood. Sent free on request.

Ask for "Comfort."

Monarch Metal Products Co.

4980 Penrose St.
St. Louis, Mo.

Also Manufacturers of Monarch Casement Hardware



MONARCH METAL WEATHER STRIPS
Standard Control of Air Infiltration

States Department of Agriculture to assist in the war against cabbage yellows and black-rot in other States.

It has been shown that, while yellows-resistant varieties must be tested out on "sick" soils, infested with the germs of the disease, they may be taken to another locality for the following year. This is being done, and seed-production on a more extensive scale can thus be carried on. Seed is now grown on such a large scale that cabbage is threshed like wheat. Mr. Swingle says in conclusion:

Reliable seed of the resistant strains has been sold as high as \$20 a pound. There is no reason why a constant supply can not be produced in ordinary years for \$10 or \$12 a pound. But the task is not easy, and yields are not assured. A storm at the critical time may cut down the supply 50 per cent. in a producing section. A bit of carelessness may ruin the seed-grower's reputation.

So there is little chance that the American market will be oversupplied with this variety of seed—the variety that has brought back an industry worth millions of dollars each year to Wisconsin growers alone. Are they downhearted? They are not.

COLORS WITHOUT PIGMENTS

BLUE eyes and blue feathers, like the blue sky, have no blue pigments in them, we are told by Prof. Wilder D. Bancroft, of Cornell University, but only look blue on account of their structure. Says Watson Davis, of Science Service, writing in the *New York World*:

Very fine particles suspended in a transparent solid, liquid or gas scatter blue light much more than they do red light, and therefore the mass looks blue if you see light reflected from it and red if you see light transmitted through it. The blue color of the sky is due to the light that is scattered by the tiny drops of water and particles of dust in the air; the setting sun looks red because the blue light has been scattered and dissipated by the droplets and dust, allowing the red to pass directly through.

The blue of the eye is analogous to the blue of the sky and the blue of skimmed milk. Blue feathers contain only brown pigment, which acts as a background, while the horny part is believed by Professor Bancroft to be full of an enormous number of minute air bubbles which scatter blue light, which we see, and let the red light through to be absorbed by the brown pigment.

Feathers of birds are the most striking of metallically lustrous substances that are not metallic. Every so often the story goes the rounds that birds of metallic plumage owe their beauty to actual metal, and that gold, silver or copper can be extracted profitably from them. But all that glitters is not gold or even metal.

Professor Bancroft told the National Academy of Sciences at its meeting in Ithaca that this pseudo-metallic effect is, like the blue in feathers, sky and eyes, a light effect. As he put it, metallic luster can be obtained with suitable reflection of light from one plane and suitable variations in intensity through variations in space or time. Feathers of the turkey, parrot, and other birds in mock metallic

Paint



Blistering rays that never reach your house

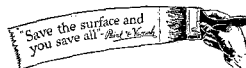
THE sun, the wind, and the weather vie with each other to deteriorate your home. The sun's rays blister and crack ordinary paint. Moisture seeps through and attacks the unprotected wood beneath. Decay and rot quickly follow.

The house that is painted with Sun-Proof Paint is protected. Sun-Proof's elasticity prevents blistering, cracking and peeling. It forms a non-porous coat over the whole house—a coat that is proof against the sun's scathing rays and against pelting rain. Long-wearing and lasting Sun-Proof covers an unusually large surface per gallon.

Sun-Proof Paint is one of the famous "Pittsburgh Proof Products." You will find the same high quality in Velumina, the wall paint you can wash, Waterspar Varnish and Banzai Enamel. Whatever you need in the way of glass, paint, brushes or varnish the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has a product that will fill your requirements exactly. Quality dealers everywhere sell them. The Advisory Board helps manufacturers solve unusual paint and varnish problems.

What color shall the new living-room rug be? What will best harmonize with the rest of the decorations? Let us help you in making the many decisions on home decoration and arrangement that crop up every day. Send for the book "What to do and How to do it." A guide to better homes. It contains many helpful hints and helpful advice. Send ten cents to Dept. B, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

A good paint brush is one of the essentials of a good painting job



PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO.

GLASS
Paint and Varnish Factories

Manufacturers

PAINT
Milwaukee, Wis. - Newark, N.J.

Varnish

SEND NO MONEY

Just mail us your foot measurement and coupon



If you have any of the foot aches or pains indicated in this chart, you should make this test — no risk or obligation.

Foot Pains Stopped in 10 Minutes!

This new, guaranteed way!

Eight people out of ten suffer foot troubles needlessly. We have proved this to a million people.

Agonizing pains and aches in the toes, instep, arch, ankle, or heel; cases of tired, burning feet can be stopped in ten minutes this new way.

This we guarantee—if our method fails it costs you nothing. So it would be folly not to make the test.

New scientific discovery

This is what science discovered: A set of muscles in the front of the foot controls the action of the arch. When these muscles are weakened by overstrain, the arch collapses. Then acute, shooting pains develop. We restore these muscles to vigor with the Jung Arch Brace.

The Jung Arch Brace is a scientifically constructed band of highly elastic webbing worn around the instep which takes the strain off the tired, weakened muscles. The secret is in the stretch and tension, contour and design of the band. The result of five years of experimenting.

No more stiff metal plates or unbending arch props. No more bunglesome pads and uncomfortable appliances. Just a thin, light, cool band which slips on and off as easily as a garter, worn with comfort in the most stylish shoes. Doctors recommend it.

Test it without risk

If you have foot troubles go to your shoe dealer, druggist or chiropodist and be fitted with a pair of Jung Arch Braces. Wear them two weeks if you desire; then if not delighted return them and your money will be cheerfully refunded. If your dealer hasn't them write to us.

With a ½ inch strip of paper measure around the smallest part of your instep, just back of the toes, where the front end of the brace is shown in the chart above. Send us this measure and coupon properly filled out. We will send you a pair of Jung Arch Braces ("Wonder" Style) to fit. You pay the postman \$1 and postage. Or send us \$1 and we will prepay postage. For people having long or thick feet, for stout people or in severe cases, we recommend our "Miracle" Style, extra wide, \$1.50. Specify when ordering. If not delighted return them and we will refund your money. No risk or obligation.

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Write to us for our free book on the cause and relief of foot troubles. Or ask your dealer for a copy.

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In Canada, address: Kirkham & Roberts, 262 Hamilton Trust Bldg., Toronto. Canadian Prices: Wonder, \$1.25; Miracle, \$1.75. C.O.D. shipments in U. S. only



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The "Original"
ARCH BRACES

THE JUNG ARCH BRACE CO.
262 Jung Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio

Please send me a pair of Jung Arch Braces in style checked. I enclose foot measurement.

☐ Wonder Style, \$1.00 per pair.
☐ Miracle Style, \$1.50 per pair.

On receipt of package I will pay postman the above price and postage. My money to be returned if not satisfied. Please send free book on "Cause and Correction of Foot Troubles."

Name

Address

P.O. State

I wear size shoe width of last

My dealer is

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

armor seem bronze or otherwise metallic because of their ability to reflect light in this way. Moonlight on the water owes its metallic appearance, if not its charm, to the reflecting surface and the variations produced by the slight ripples.

Those who plan the stage settings that trick our eyes might attend Professor Bancroft's chemistry classes with profit. Staid scientists saw him turn a piece of orange cheese-cloth, which might have made a splendid rhythmic dancing costume, into what looked to be a piece of copper screening. Then he took a cardboard pie-plate, painted it partly black and by revolving it in the proper light made it look brighter and more metallic than a metal pan itself."

WAVES IN ASPHALT PAVEMENTS

WAVINESS is not an inherent characteristic of asphalt pavements, we are assured by Prevost Hubbard, in a report presented to the International Road Congress at Seville, Spain. This is evidenced, he says, by millions of square yards of satisfactory surfaces varying from one to forty years or more in age and subjected to all conceivable conditions of exposure and traffic. The quotations below are from an abstract of M. Hubbard's report in *Roads and Streets* (Chicago). Says this paper:

The formation of waves, particularly in pavements of the fine aggregate type, does, however, occur to a sufficient extent to warrant a thorough investigation of the subject with the idea of securing data which will enable highway engineers to prevent such defects in future construction. Such an investigation has recently been undertaken by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads in cooperation with the Asphalt Association and the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Detroit.

Traffic is, of course, the most direct cause of wave-formation, the thrust of vehicle wheels tending to rearrange the mineral particles of the paving-mixture from the surface down. Under certain conditions the mixture is therefore shoved into humps or waves, usually at a right-angle to the direction of traffic, altho at curves and intersections, waves due to the side-thrust of vehicles are sometimes noted. When the pavement is sufficiently wide to allow two well-defined lines of traffic, transverse waves are most prevalent near the gutter, where most of the horse-drawn and other slow-moving vehicles travel. Even on comparatively narrow pavements waves seldom extend entirely across the surface. While it is probably true that the impact of fast-moving traffic accelerates wave-formation, once started, or may be directly responsible where irregularities in contour first existed, slow-moving heavily loaded vehicles are believed to be the predominating cause.

There are a number of conditions which tend to promote wave-formation which are being given careful consideration in the government investigation. These are as follows:

FOUNDATION FAULTS.—Lack of support from below, causing local settlement of the foundation.

Uneven contour in foundation, causing variable thickness of asphalt paving-mixture and consequent differences in compression.

Very smooth foundation which may promote slipping of the asphalt paving-mixture over its surface.

INFERIOR PAVING-MIXTURE.—Use of too soft an asphalt cement for the climate, traffic, or the grading of the mineral aggregate.

Use of too much asphalt cement in the paving-mixture.

Poor grading of mineral aggregate, which creates instability of the paving-mixture irrespective of the consistency and percentage of asphalt cement with which it is mixed.

Use of an excess of rounded particles of mineral aggregate in the paving-mixture.

CONSTRUCTION FAULTS.—Uneven contour, due to faulty spreading, raking or rolling of the paving-mixture during construction or lack of uniformity in the composition of the paving-mixture.

Lack of proper initial compression during construction, which may be due to use of too light a roller, too little rolling, to the mixture being too cold when rolled, or too great thickness of course for a single rolling operation.

Faulty repairs to service openings.

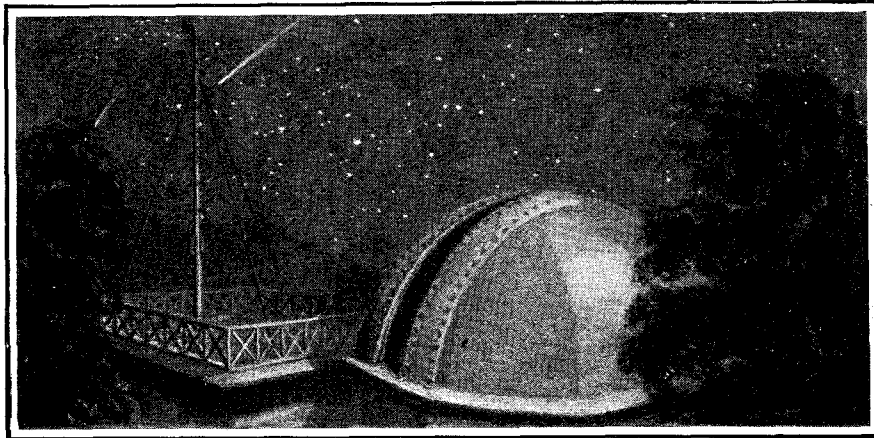
EXTERIOR CAUSES.—Absorption of an excess of oil or gasoline drippings, causing undue softening of the asphalt cement.

Gas-leaks from mains below the pavement structure, causing undue softening of the asphalt cement.

ALBUMEN FROM SEEDS

NOT only in the Mediterranean region but also along the western coast of America there grow freely tall, handsome spikes of blue-white or yellow flowers that form entrancing bits of color in the landscape during the season for blossoming, and are not infrequently used as a garden flower. It is the lupin, which belongs to the family of leguminous vegetables to which mankind owes so much, and which includes beans and peas as well as peanuts. As in other members of the family the fruit of the lupin consists of seed-bearing pods, but no attempt has been made to use them either for forage or for human food until recently. It is now announced that by a German process, the Pohl method of extraction, said to be quite inexpensive, the seeds can be made to yield an uncommonly high percentage of albumen, which added to rye or other flour makes an extremely nutritious food. This new bread is likewise admirably fitted to form part of a diet of certain (presumably diabetic) patients because of the small amount of starch it contains. We find in *Die Umschau* (Frankfurt), an abstract taken from the minutes of the German Agricultural Association, summarizing the results obtained with this new food substance, as follows:

The Pohl process for extracting albumen from leguminous plants yields two useful products—aside from certain by-products—of the highest economic significance: (1) The albumen obtained by its means and (2) the utilization of the residues to form a valuable product likewise rich in albumen and used for fodder. The method followed is of the utmost simplicity, the



The Elgin Time Observatory takes the time from the stars and transmits it to the Elgin Laboratories and Timing Rooms

"Go to the Stars for the Exact Time" said the Astronomer

SO in 1911, Elgin built the Elgin Time Observatory. This Observatory takes the time direct from the stars, the only source of precise time, for it is from the movement of the earth in relation to the stars that man calculates time.

So true is the balance in the universe that the astronomer can, to within a fraction of a second, predict even such occasional phenomena as the appearance of a comet or an eclipse years before their appearance.

The Elgin Time Observatory is completely equipped with the most delicate instruments used in determining exact time.

It has a battery of four Riefler Clocks, the most accurate type of time-recording instruments in the world.

The astronomer in daily charge of the Elgin Observatory was selected by the Yerkes Observatory Eclipse Expedition to Cata-

lina Island to record the official time of the eclipse of the sun last fall.

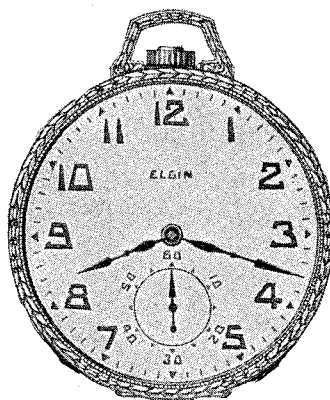
The Observatory is one of the stations of the United States Government Weather Bureau.

Elgin uses this Observatory every working day in the year; and transmits the precise time, hour after hour, throughout the Elgin work-shops and timing laboratories, thus facilitating the production of dependable watches.

* * *

And now, Elgin time is available also to every member of the Radio audience. It is broadcast daily for three minutes each time at 3:12 p.m., 5:57 p.m., and 10:57 p.m., Central Standard Time, from the Elgin Time Observatory through The Chicago Board of Trade Station WDAF, at the Drake Hotel, Chicago.

Elgin seeks to put the precise time into the pocket or on the wrist of every owner of an Elgin Watch.



The "Classic" Elgin—19-Jewel—thin model, in 14-Karat engraved cases of either Yellow, Green or White Gold — \$150.



ELGIN

The Professional Timekeeper

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Other Timely Uses—
Cuts Sore throat
Strains Rheumatic
Sprains aches and
Bruises pains
Chapped Children's
hands burts
and lips Stiffness

Pain

Stop it quickly with Absorbine, Jr.

After a sprain from an unfortunate spill or when cold weather brings on rheumatic twinges, pain need not be a lingering visitor.

Absorbine, Jr. in its never-empty place in medicine cabinets, in club lockers and in traveling bags, is always the first aid thought of those who are well prepared for emergencies.

Comforting, soothing, cleansing and healing, Absorbine, Jr. quickly allays pain, reduces soreness, inflammation and swellings and guards against infection. Its dual use as a liniment and antiseptic often accomplishes seemingly marvelous results.

Its clean, agreeable odor and its safe use where children are concerned, are indicative of the pure and reliable ingredients used in Absorbine, Jr.

At all druggists', \$1.25, or postpaid,
Liberal trial bottle, 10c. or postpaid.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc.
345 Lyman St.
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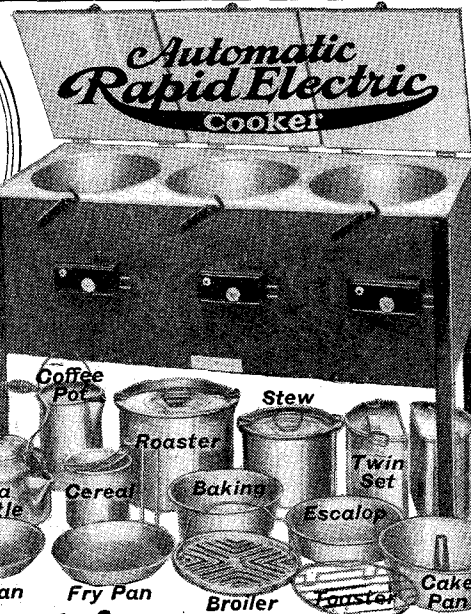


cleansing soothing **Absorbine, Jr.** healing
THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT



Wm. Campbell
The Original
Fireless Cooker
Man

Made in
one, two and
three
Oven Sizes



What It Will Do

Roasts all kinds of meats, fowls and fish; a 5-pound roast uses electricity about 20 to 25 minutes.

Cooks all vegetables—Eight medium sized potatoes require electricity about 8 to 12 minutes.

Does all baking—A pan of biscuits, a cake, beans, use electricity 12 to 15 minutes.

A boiled ham uses electricity 30 to 35 minutes. Cooks a boiled dinner complete—using electricity about 40 minutes.

Broils-Fries-Toasts Stews—Makes Coffee, Boils Tea Kettle.

Broils Steaks and Chops to Perfection

An Electric Fireless Cooker Saves 50 to 75% Cost

HERE is the easiest, cheapest method known to prepare the family meals. With the same electric current that lights your home you can do all your cooking at one-fourth to one-half the cost of any other method. It is a new, simple, practical invention that gives you every cooking, baking, roasting, broiling, frying, boiling and toasting facility of the expensive electric range, plus every advantage of the fireless cooker, at less than you would pay for even a good gasoline or oil cook-stove.

Better Meals—Less Cost

Use Electricity, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ Cooking Time

You prepare the entire family meals with less effort and less cost than ever before. High priced cuts of meat can be discarded for lower priced cuts and inexpensive food made equally appetizing, more nutritious and healthful. No "pot-watching." No worrying about burning. Broils Steaks and Chops to perfection.

No Special Wiring Not a penny additional expense for wiring and fixtures. Attaches to any electric socket, the same as electric iron or toaster. You prepare the food for cooking, the same as you have always prepared it. Put it in the cooker, turn on the switch, and leave it. No clocks to set. No dials to regulate. No thermometers to watch. No radiators or

discs to heat. You use electricity only to bring the food to the cooking point. It, then, automatically shuts itself off.

Get My Special Offer

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Right now I am making a great introductory special direct factory offer and easy terms to 5,000 housewives. Try the Automatic Rapid Electric at my risk for thirty days in your own kitchen. Use it to prepare every meal—if you and your family are not perfectly satisfied, send it right back and your money will be instantly refunded.

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Gives complete directions and recipes—all details of construction—special factory price—easy terms. Write now.

WM. CAMPBELL CO., Dept. 830, ALLIANCE, OHIO Canadian Address: Georgetown, Ontario

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

albumen being extracted from the seeds of the lupin by means of a salt solution and then reprecipitated by reagents, after which it is washed and dried, the final product being a yellowish-white powder consisting of from 98 to 99 per cent. of pure albumen with a small remainder of ash. The reagents employed are not only cheap but are found everywhere in sufficient amounts. The lupin albumen in its purified form is soluble in water. In All-Saints Hospital in Breslau, Dr. Alker administered it to patients under the direction of Professor Forschbach with surprisingly favorable results.

But the value of the lupin albumen is not confined to its food properties. It finds various applications of a chemical or pharmaceutical nature. For example, it can be employed in the dyeing of cotton, or in the manufacture of galalith (at present made from milk). Other purposes in which some form of albumen is indispensable suggest themselves for this new substance, such as the making of photographic plates and photographic paper and films. Again it can be used in the manufacture of peptone and of binders, such as ferum-albumin, iodine-albumin, etc. Since the lupin contains an exceptionally high percentage of albumen, it is expected, for the present, at any rate, to supplant the other leguminous plants so far as the Pohl process is concerned.

CELESTIAL DOINGS IN 1924

ASTRONOMY offers for our delectation during the coming year, the closest approach of Mars to the earth in at least a generation; a transit of Mercury across the sun's face—an event which will be repeated but three times this century; five eclipses, and occultations of Mercury, Neptune, Aldebaran, and Regulus by the moon. Three of the eclipses will be of the sun and two of the moon, but none of them will be visible in the United States. Says Isabel M. Lewis of the United States Naval Observatory, writing in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

By far the most interesting astronomical event of 1924 will be the near opposition of Mars next August. Every fifteen or seventeen years the opposition of Mars occurs when the planet is not far from perihelion or the point in its orbit nearest to the sun. The planet is then about 26,000,000 miles nearer to the earth than it is at its most distant opposition, which occurs when it is near aphelion or the point in its orbit farthest from the sun. The last close opposition of Mars occurred in September, 1909, when Mars came within 36,180,000 miles of the earth. On August 22 of this year, a few hours before it comes into opposition with the sun, Mars will be at a distance of 34,630,000 miles from the earth, which is very nearly, if not quite, as close as it can ever come to the earth, and about one and a half million miles nearer than it was fifteen years ago.

The coming opposition of Mars is being awaited with keen interest by all interested in the study of the surface markings of this sister world, which, next to the moon and Venus, and an occasional asteroid or comet, comes nearer to us than any other member of the solar system.

Schiaparelli made his much-debated discovery of the "canals" of Mars at a close opposition, that of 1877, which he confirmed at the following favorable oppositions of 1879 and 1881. Every close opposition of this mysterious planet brings additional observations of special interest and value, and it is practically certain that this, the closest of all, will be no exception.

Mercury will cross the face of the sun on May 7, the transit taking about eight hours from ingress at the eastern edge to egress at the western edge of the sun. In the United States only the ingress of the planet will be visible, the sun setting with Mercury on its disk. The entire transit will take place above the horizon in Alaska and the Philippines. The last transit of Mercury took place on November 6, 1914, and future transits will occur on November 12, 1940, May 9, 1970, and November 14, 1999.

The solar eclipses of 1924 will all be partial, and the lunar eclipses will be total. The partial solar eclipse of March 5 will have a greatest magnitude of 58 per cent., and will be visible only in the Antarctic and South Atlantic oceans and the extreme southern part of Africa. The solar eclipse of July 31 will have a magnitude of 19 per cent., and will be visible only in south polar regions. The solar eclipse of August 29 with a greatest magnitude of 43 per cent. will be visible in the Arctic Ocean, Greenland, the northern part of Norway and Sweden, northern Russia, Siberia, northern China, Kamchatka, and Japan.

The total eclipse of the moon of February 20 will be visible in the extreme northwestern part of North America, the Pacific Ocean, Australia, Asia, the Indian Ocean, Europe, and Africa, except the extreme northwestern part.

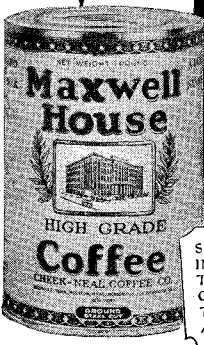
The total eclipse of the moon of August 14 will be visible in the western part of the Pacific Ocean, Australia, Asia, the Indian Ocean, Europe, Africa, the Atlantic Ocean, and eastern and central South America.

Occultations of Aldebaran by the moon, visible in the United States, will occur on February 13, April 8, June 28, and September 18. The first-magnitude star Regulus, in Leo, will also be occulted on October 22, the planet Mercury on August 2, and Neptune on November 18. As Neptune is not visible to the naked eye, its occultation by the moon can be viewed only telescopically.

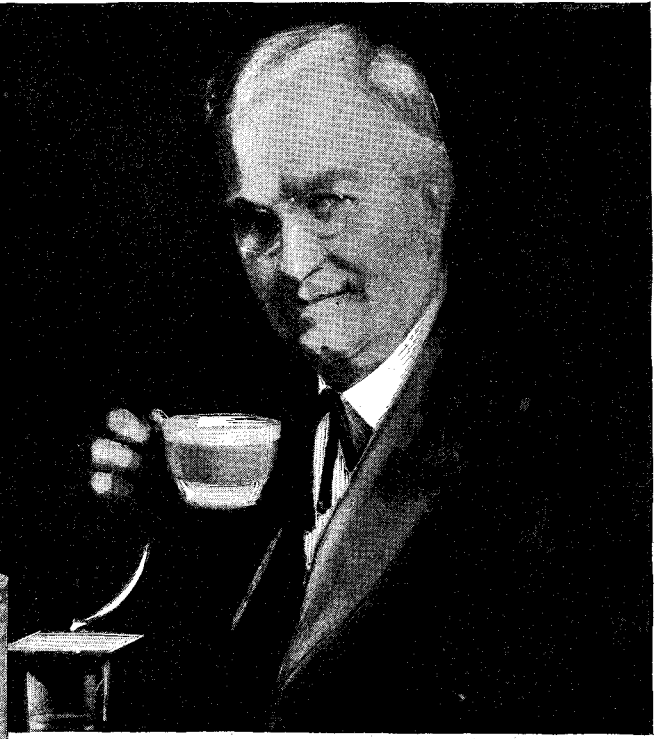
No Secret About It.—A social worker with somewhat more enthusiasm than tact went to call upon Terrence Shea, night watchman, at his home. "I hope, Mr. Shea," she said, "that you do not squander your money in liquor and riotous living. I'm trying to interest the people of the neighborhood in the new savings bank which has just been started. May I ask where you deposit your wages?"

"I'd just as soon tell ye as not," replied Mr. Shea. "'Tis \$25 a week I make. When I've paid the rent, the provisions and the grocery bill and the milkman, and bought what's needed for Maggie an' me five children, I deposit the rest of the money in barrels. Mostly, ma'am, I use sugar barrels. They're bigger an' hold more. But when I can't get them I make-shift with plain flour barrels."—*Success*.

*"Good
to the last
Drop"*



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TIN CANS—
CONVENIENT
TO OPEN
AND USE



Romance lies within the circle of your cup of Maxwell House. The fragrant breath of far-off lands—visions of great ships bringing the treasure home. Then, there's the long quest to find that inimitable flavor that is always "Good to the Last Drop."

Also Maxwell House Tea

MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE

New Self-Massaging Belt Reduces Waist—Easily!

Produces same result as an expert masseur, but far quicker, easier and less expensive. Substitutes good, solid, normal tissue for that bulky, useless disfiguring fat, yet does it so gently that you hardly know it is there.

Science has found a delightfully easy way to quickly remove fat and obtain a normal waistline—without straining your heart with violent gymnastics or weakening your system by starving.

Formerly those who wished to reduce without dieting or strenuous exercise had to go to a professional masseur. His method effectively dislodged the fat and brought about the desired reduction. But it was expensive and time-consuming, and so few could take advantage of it.

Remarkable New Invention

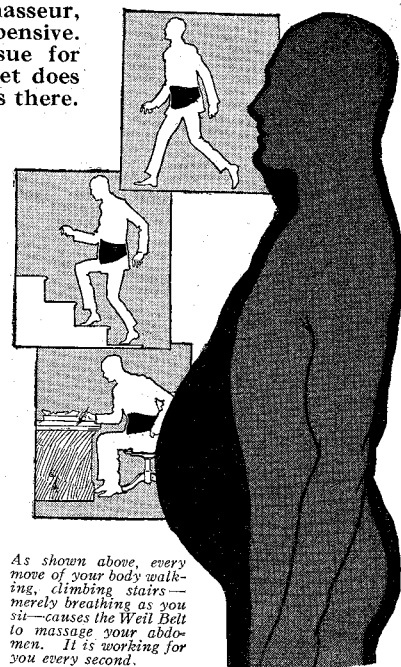
But now a wonderful new invention brings this same effective method within the reach of all. The Well Scientific Reducing Belt uses this same massage principle, acting by means of its specially prepared and scientifically fitted rubber. It is so constructed that as you wear it, every breath you take and every movement you make imparts a constant gentle massage to every inch of the abdomen. Working for you this way every second, day and night, it reduces much more rapidly than ordinary massage, saving both time and money.

Actually Removes Fat

It does not merely draw in your waist and make you appear thinner. It actually takes off the fat. Within a few weeks you find 4 to 6 inches gone from your waistline. At the same time all your stomach disorders, constipation, backaches and shortness of breath disappear as the sagging internal organs are put back in normal place. Man or woman, you are filled with a wonderful new energy, and both look and feel 10 to 15 years younger.

The Well Belt is used by hundreds of professional athletes and jockeys because it not only reduces quickly but at the same time preserves their strength. Highly endorsed for its healthful principles by physicians everywhere. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back without question.

Write today for full description. If you write at once you can also get in on a Special Reduced Price Offer being made for a limited time. Mail coupon today to THE WELL HEALTH BELT COMPANY, 82 Hill Street, New Haven, Conn.



As shown above, every move of your body walking, climbing stairs—merely breathing as you sit—causes the Well Belt to massage your abdomen. It is working for you every second.

The Well Health Belt Company
82 Hill Street, New Haven, Conn.

Gentlemen: Please send me, without obligation, complete description of the Well Scientific Reducing Belt, and also your Special 10-day Reduced Price Offer.

Name
Address
City State

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THE INNOCENT SUGAR EXCHANGE

IT WAS THE OUTCRY against rising sugar prices a year ago that led to the demand that somebody do something about it. The Government did something in the shape of prosecution of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. Now, the Supreme Court finds no evidence against the exchange, while, as *The Wall Street Journal* noted last week, "Cuban raw sugar is selling about two cents a pound above the price prevailing a year ago." While one newspaper is moved to remark that some day exchanges dealing in necessities of life will be held accountable to the public, the press generally seems inclined to uphold the Court, and criticize the Department of Justice, which brought the suit. The *Springfield Republican* is convinced that Attorney-General Daugherty's suit "was as reckless an abuse of power by the Department of Justice as has ever been observed." The *Chicago Daily News* calls attention to the Supreme Court's "humiliating admonition against frivolous and futile lawsuits." In the opinion read by Chief Justice Taft and quoted in the press dispatches it was noted that the violent fluctuation in sugar prices on the Coffee and Sugar Exchange in February, March and April, 1923, was responsible for the suit. The exchange was charged with engaging in conspiracy to raise the price of sugar by affording facilities for gambling in contracts for sales for future delivery. The Court found no evidence to substantiate the Government's charge, saying in part:

The usefulness and legality of sales for future delivery and of furnishing an exchange where under well-defined limitations and sales, business can be carried on, have been fully recognized by this court in Board of Trade against Christie Grain & Stock Company. Those who have studied the economic effect of such exchanges for contracts for future deliveries generally agree they stabilize prices in the long run instead of promoting their fluctuation. Those who deal in futures are divided into three classes: First, those who use them to hedge, that is, to insure themselves against loss by unfavorable changes in price at the time of actual delivery of what they have to sell or buy in their business; second, legitimate capitalists who, exercising their judgment as to the conditions, purchase or sell for future delivery with a view to profit based on law of supply and demand; third, gamblers or irresponsible speculators who buy or sell as upon the turn of a card.

The machinery of such an exchange has been at times made the means of promoting corners in the commodity dealt in by such manipulators and speculators, thereby restraining and obstructing foreign and interstate trade. In such instances, the manipulators subject themselves to prosecution and indictment under the Anti-Trust Act.

But this is not to hold that such an exchange with the facility it affords for making contracts or deliveries is itself a combination and conspiracy thus to restrain interstate and foreign trade.

There is not the slightest evidence adduced to show that the two corporate defendants or any of their officers or members entered into a combination or conspiracy to raise the price of sugar. The circumstances upon which the Government placed its case were a violent rise in the price of sugar without any economic justification or explanation lasting two months or more and manifesting itself first in 'futures' on the exchange and afterward in the price of refined sugar for immediate delivery.

The defendants suggest that this was due to a popular misconstruction of the regular monthly report of the Department of Commerce as to a probable shortage in the supply of sugar during the year 1923, followed by a statement from a business house in Cuba usually regarded as a reliable source of information, that the previous estimate of the amount of the next Cuban crop was too high by several hundred thousand tons. Whether these circumstances were sufficient to explain in whole the violent rise in the price of sugar, we need not discuss. The government case fails because there is no evidence to establish that the defendants produced or attempted to produce the disturbance of the market.

Chief Justice Taft is understood by the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*

to imply that "the Government does not desire to deal effectively with sugar corners, but has taken sham action against the wrong defendant to give an appearance of activity in behalf of the consumer." And the *St. Louis paper* is indignant:

For a year now the Administration has winked at piracy in the marketing of sugar. Its tariff commission, packed with high protectionists, is still making a feint at investigating the subject. A sham case in the Supreme Court blocks the way to effective legal action in behalf of the consumer. How long must the American people pay private taxes to the sugar barons at a rate authoritatively estimated at \$300,000,000 a year?

Some day, thinks the *Memphis Commercial Appeal*, bodies like the sugar exchange will be held accountable for the result of the speculation carried on by their members. It is pointed out that the exchange has won only a "negative victory" since the Court "did not hold there was no corner," but merely that the exchange and its officials had no hand in one. The editor contends that:

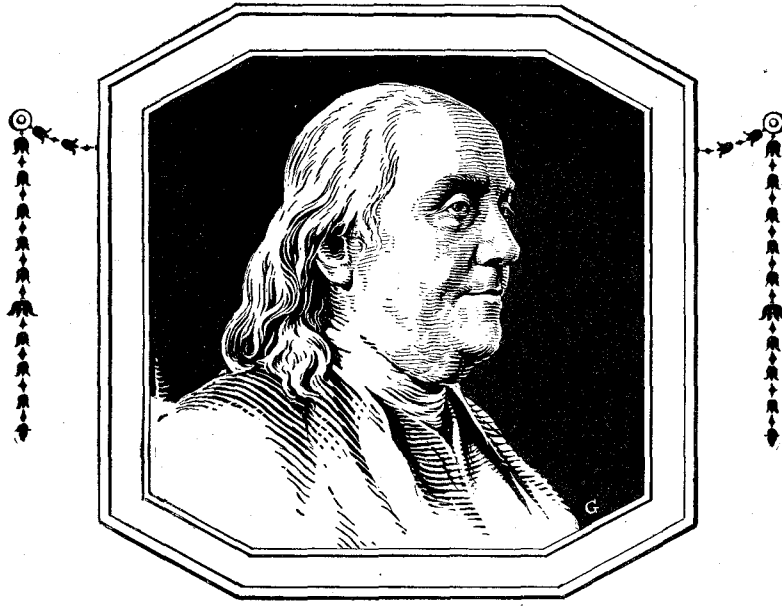
This negative attitude concerning the responsibility of exchanges and trade organizations for deals done under their protection, if not under their inspiration or aid, will hardly be satisfactory to those who believe that a corner in any necessity of life is a thing to be prevented by all agencies and all authorities. The average opinion will be that exchanges or trade bodies are not dissimilar to clubs which are responsible for the preservation of law and order under their roofs. It is not quite enough for exchanges not to engage in corners. They should see to it that none is allowed, and, if they do not, there should be some way of holding them to the same accountability as other clubs.

Right now this may seem an extreme view, but it is one that is going to prevail sooner or later.

A RECORD-BREAKING TAX-PAYING ESTATE — When Henry Clay Frick died he gave our various city, State, and national treasuries more money in inheritance taxes than had ever been received from any one estate, so the Pittsburgh correspondent of *The Wall Street Journal* declares. The total estate has been valued as high as \$150,000,000, but actual inventories now show a total of around \$80,000,000. Many of the bequests under the will are still to be distributed, and some taxes are still to be adjusted. But there has already been paid over \$8,000,000 in taxes. Besides the tax to the Federal and State governments the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have been paid \$322,553 taxes on real estate. The sums paid in taxes to the Federal and State governments are set down as follows by *The Wall Street Journal*:

Federal government.....	\$6,338,898
Pennsylvania.....	1,978,940
West Virginia.....	329,925
New Jersey.....	7,919
Utah.....	64,257
Michigan.....	9,368
Indiana.....	117,023
Ohio.....	29,433
Minnesota.....	960
Oklahoma.....	10,000
Illinois.....	20,140
Quebec.....	120
Massachusetts.....	38,300
South Dakota.....	1
Kansas.....	353,887
Maine.....	2,855
Kentucky.....	9,743
New York.....	131,000
Total.....	\$7,724,973

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN wrote "Remember that money is of a prolific, generating nature. Money can beget money, and its offspring can beget more, and so on. Five shillings turned is six, turned again it is seven and three pence, and so on until it becomes one hundred pounds. The more there is of it the more it produces every turning, so that the profits rise quicker and quicker." He thus told the wisdom of keeping funds steadily invested and reinvested—reaping the full benefits of compound interest.



When Is a Good Time to Buy Bonds?

THOSE of widest experience have learned that funds for investment should not be kept idle awaiting problematical developments in the bond market. They know that, in the long run, the steady employment of such funds is the better policy. To wait for lower market prices is always uncertain; in interest lost, you may pay a material forfeit for the waiting.

Bonds should be bought for security and income. When exchanged or traded in for speculative profit, the essential purpose of this form of investment is perverted.

Invest Systematically

Moreover, the habit of steady, systematic investment of funds as they come to hand, increases the accumulation because it helps avoid unnecessary spending. And, when prompt

reinvestment of bond interest is also practised, the growth of principal is surprising.

To the investor who desires to make the safest and most productive use of investment funds, it is especially valuable to become a client of a large resourceful house such as Halsey, Stuart & Co. Such an organization has broad investing experience gained over many years. It knows values. Its operations are extensive. It underwrites—not merely distributes—bonds of many types. So, it can help the buyer diversify his holdings to the best advantage.

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Halsey, Stuart & Co. facilities meet every need of the conservative bond investor. Its issues are high grade. Its service has the qualities which only a large and broadly experienced organization can provide. Through several offices, and by correspondence, this service is readily available.

"BONDS—QUESTIONS ANSWERED; TERMS DEFINED"—This booklet, indexed for ready reference, covers questions which observation has shown most frequently present themselves to investors when selecting or handling bond investments. The experienced as well as the beginning investor will find it valuable. Ask for booklet LD-2.

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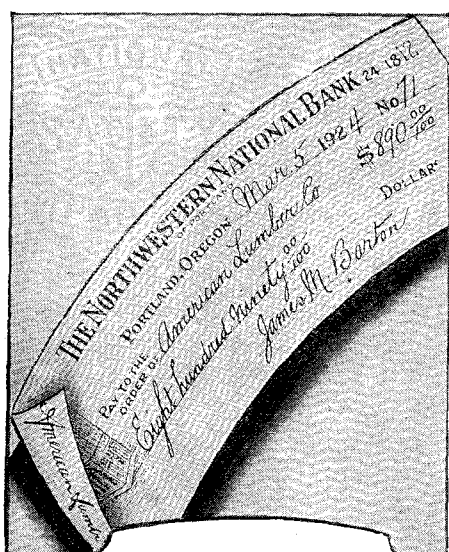
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

THAT MYSTERIOUS DOLLAR BILL

THE story has been going the rounds for months. It has reached this office in letters, and it is said to have produced a flood of inquiries at the Treasury Department. The story is that some Catholic engraver cleverly incorporated a picture of the Pope, the rosary beads and crosses in the design of the one-dollar greenback (or legal-tender Treasury note) of the series of 1917. As William G. McAdoo, now a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, was Secretary of the Treasury when this bill was issued, a California man recently wrote to him for an explanation. Mr. McAdoo, in his reply, declares that "the Catholics had no more to do with the design of this one-dollar bill than the man in the moon." He points out that there was need of more one-dollar bills back in 1917, "and it became necessary to resume the one-dollar greenbacks." So old designs were used and the words "Series of 1917" were added, "merely to indicate that the reissuance was not counterfeit." Mr. McAdoo further calls attention to the fact that "in the designing of bank-notes the engraver always incorporates every fancy as to figures and fancies that enters his mind, for the express purpose of making it as difficult as possible for counterfeiters." In commenting on this subject, George H. Blake, Treasurer of the American Numismatic Association, gives the following history of the design:

As a matter of fact, the first plate for these greenbacks was engraved in 1868, and the first notes were issued in the Grant Administration. This first issue did not have the same obverse as the present-day note, but had a green-tinted background, called a safety tint.

The same plate, that is, with the same face, but a different obverse, was used for printing money in 1874, 1875, 1878, 1880, and again in 1917, under Mr. McAdoo. Except for very trifling changes in the plates, the only difference in all these series was in the signature and seals.

The New York *Evening Post* reporter, to whom Mr. Blake gave this information, showed him one of the bills in question. If the reader has one of these notes, reference to it will be useful at this point. Mr. Blake "pointed out that the face which some people profess to believe was the Pope's in the upper left-hand corner, when viewed under a magnifying glass was nothing more than a flower with its petals fallen back. Then he touched on the legend that there was the name Leo on the bill. He turned it up on its side and pointed to a design which showed a more or less distinct 'EO.'" Mr. Blake went on:

The "L" is supposed to be in the dark, but it is not there. If you turn this note back to its right position you will see that it is merely a coincidence that these letters

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can be constructed from the ring and tassels of Christopher Columbus's pocketbook. As a matter of fact, there was no Pope Leo at the time this plate was engraved. Pius IX was at the Vatican.

After saying this, Mr. Blake "referred to the cross in the center of the 'E' of the word 'One' in the lower right-hand corner of the back of the design. This cross was only part of a fancy design for type." This authority on currency concluded his discussion by explaining that:

The rosary, so-called, which runs around the border of the conventional design in the center of the back is nothing more than a conventional engraving design, not resembling a rosary at all. The serpent in the lower right-hand corner design of the face of the bill is distinctly a serpent, but its appearance has no significance whatever. Another mark which looks like a cross at the lower angle of that design is nothing but two crossed flowers when seen under a glass.

SAVING MILLIONS BY STANDARDIZATION

HOW much money Secretary Hoover does not say, he merely makes the general statement that the savings affected by standardization in line with the Commerce Department's suggestions in the way of simplification will "be millions of dollars." Eventually, says H. R. Colwell, of the Bureau of Simplified Practices, "the savings will run into billions rather than millions." In ten big industries last year industrial waste was eliminated by simplification, we read in a Washington dispatch to the *New York American*, making possible cheaper production and lower prices, and hence reacting to the consumers' benefit. It seems that the products of these industries were officially standardized in 1923: bed-springs and mattresses, paving-brick, asphalt, woven-wire fence, common face-brick, hollow building-tile, metal lath, range boilers, files and rasps, and milk-bottles and caps. And then in four other important industries, prepared roofing, paper, lumber and hotel china-ware, the manufacturers have agreed in conference to eliminate odd sizes, shapes and types which increase production costs, altho the simplifications will not be officially put into effect for some weeks. According to Mr. Colwell, "the lumber manufacturers, whose committee recently reached an agreement with Mr. Hoover that ended a forty-year controversy, declare that the proposed simplifications will save them \$250,000." Early this year there will be conferences looking toward further simplifications. These are the trades whose representatives will confer with Mr. Hoover:

Asbestos paper, blankets, steel barrels, garden hose, steel lockers, forged tools, taps and dies, containers for spices, flavoring extract and coffee, shovels, paint and varnish brushes, sheet steel, terne plates, surgical instruments, grocery paper bags and piano parts.



George Washington's Will —and wills of today

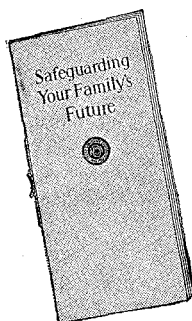
WASHINGTON'S will was written in his own handwriting. It disposed of lands and buildings at Mount Vernon, various personal effects, and other property, principally lands, in total a large estate for those days.

The problems involved in settling the estates of Washington's time were comparatively simple. The complexities of modern industrialism make estate administration today a vastly different matter.

A man may leave assets greatly diversified in character. He may leave varied business interests; he may leave bonds, stocks, mortgages; he may leave real estate in various cities and states; he may leave unfinished contracts; patents, options, and other rights.

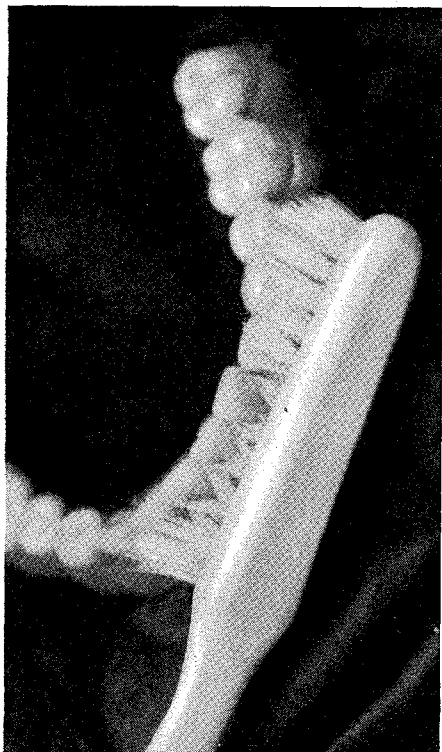
Estate administration has, therefore, become a *business*, which the modern trust company is organized and especially equipped to handle. Its staff includes experts in many lines, men trained in fiduciary service. Its experience, knowledge, and responsibility are a protection to both the estate and beneficiaries.

To insure that the varied assets of *your* estate will be realized upon to the best advantage and safeguarded for your beneficiaries, appoint a trust company in your will.



A booklet published by the Trust Company Division of the American Bankers Association, entitled "*Safeguarding Your Family's Future*," gives definite reasons why you should make a will and name a trust company as your executor-trustee. Ask a trust company for a copy, or write to the address below.

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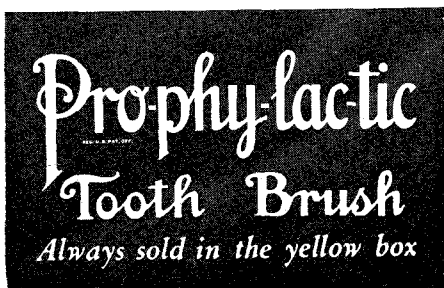
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IT'S just as hard to dig tar out of the crevices between your teeth with the wrong kind of brush. Look at this photograph. This is a Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush at work. The saw-tooth-pointed bristle tufts dig in between the crevices after tartar like a dog digging for a rabbit. Teeth haven't a chance to stand alone against the ravages of tartar and decay—but tartar hasn't a chance to stand against the Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush, rightly used. Use yours at least three times a day.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

January 30.—Ernest Guminger, Deputy Mayor of Roxheim, in the Bavarian Palatinate, who is said to have been favorable to the movement in the Palatinate for an autonomous government, is shot and killed by three young men.

Lieut. Corliss Hooven Griffis, of Ohio, who was imprisoned in Baden for his part in the attempt to kidnap Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, the American draft evader, from Germany last summer, is released and leaves for Stuttgart on his way home. Karl Sperber and Faust Gagarin, who were implicated in the same attempt, are still in jail at Mosbach.

January 31.—Mexican Federal troops enter Orizaba, the chief point between Esperanza and Vera Cruz, a stronghold of the insurrectionists.

February 1.—The British Government officially recognizes the Russian Soviet Government, and Ralph Hodgson, head of the British Trade Mission in Moscow, is temporarily made Charge d'Affaires, pending the formal appointment of James O'Grady as Ambassador.

The Separatists have evacuated public buildings in Weisbaden, which they had occupied since the declaration of the Rhineland Republic, and the officials of the regular government resume their posts.

The Belgian War Ministry reduces the estimate for its forthcoming budget by 18 per cent., or more than 100,000,000 francs.

The Congress of Honduras fails to elect a President, and the four-year term for President Gutierrez comes to an end, producing a situation in which civil war is said to be imminent.

February 2.—M. Kafandaris, former Minister of the Interior, is requested by the Greek Regent to form a Cabinet to succeed the Venizelist government, M. Venizelos being ill.

February 3.—The entire sarcophagus wherein Tut-ankh-Amen was entombed thirty-two centuries ago is revealed by the excavators working under Howard Carter, the American archeologist.

February 4.—Mahatma Mohandas Gandhi, the Indian nationalist leader, who was sentenced to six years' imprisonment for sedition in connection with the non-cooperative movement, is released unconditionally because of ill-health.

Premier Venizelos and his Cabinet resign because of the Premier's illness.

February 5.—Vera Cruz and Cordoba are evacuated by the insurrectionists, and Adolfo de la Huerta, leader of the insurrectionists, is reported to have fled from Vera Cruz by ship.

DOMESTIC

January 30.—Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee agree to a 25 per cent. reduction on individual income-tax returns filed for the year 1923.

Senator McKellar introduces an amendment to the resolution appropriating \$100,000 for the prosecution of the oil-lease cases, providing that no money should be paid any attorney connected

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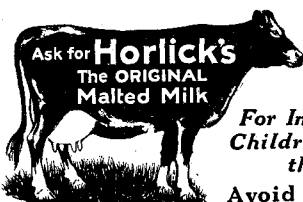
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with any oil company. The House naval committee begins its investigation into the Sinclair and Doheny oil leases by examining Rear Admirals Latimer, Gregory and Griffin.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia sustains demurrers of Benedict Crowell, formerly Assistant Secretary of War, and six others indicted with him in cases growing out of the building of war-time cantonments.

American warships recently ordered withdrawn from Mexican waters are summarily ordered to remain off Vera Cruz, "as a precautionary measure."

January 31.—Chairman Green of the House Ways and Means Committee announces that Secretary Mellon's tax-reduction and reform bill, with its maximum sur-tax rate of 25 per cent., will be reported favorably to the House.

The Senate adopts a resolution introduced by Senator Walsh of Montana calling on the President to bring criminal prosecutions and institute civil suit to recover the Government's property in the naval oil-lease cases.

District Attorney Gordon of the District of Columbia notes an appeal from the decision of the District of Columbia Supreme Court sustaining demurrers to the indictment against Benedict Crowell and six others on charges growing out of war-time cantonments.

The People's Progressive party, in convention at Omaha, nominates R. R. Pointer, of Dearborn, Michigan, as candidate for the Presidency, and Roy M. Harrop, of Omaha, as candidate for Vice-President.

February 1.—The House Military Committee reports favorably on Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals, as embodied in the McKenzie bill and the Madden amendment, providing for duplication of the Gorgas plan, which was sold to the Alabama Power Company.

The House adopts the Walsh resolution, already approved by the Senate, directing the President to bring suit to cancel the Doheny and Sinclair naval oil leases.

The House immigration committee reports favorably on the bill to restrict immigration to 2 per cent. of the foreign-born of each nation here in 1890 and permitting the virtual selection of the immigrants at the point of embarkation.

February 2.—The sixth biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America, meeting in Indianapolis, comes to an end after a struggle between the partisans of Alexander Howat, deposed President of the Kansas District, and the majority of the convention. The convention had ruled that Howat had no official standing in it.

Former Senator Atlee Pomerene, of Ohio, Democrat, is selected by President Coolidge as one of the special counsel to prosecute the oil-lease cases in place of former Attorney-General Thomas W. Gregory, whose appointment is deemed inappropriate because he had received a fee from an oil company in legal proceedings.

Albert B. Fall refuses to testify before the Senate Committee investigating the naval oil-lease cases on the ground that the committee has no authority to question him and that his replies might tend to incriminate him. He is temporarily excused.

Nineteen persons are killed and forty are

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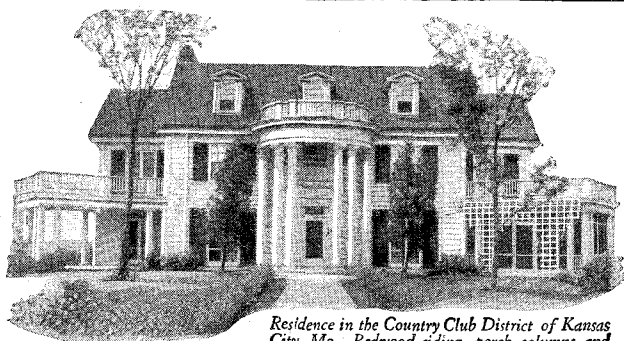
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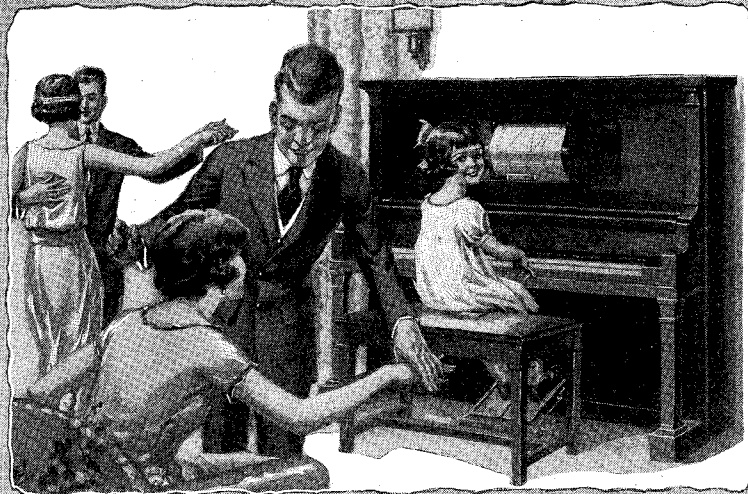
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CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

injured when two interurban trains collide near the village of Ingalls, Indiana.

February 3.—Woodrow Wilson, 28th President of the United States, dies at his home in Washington. He was born December 28, 1856. President Coolidge orders all flags at half staff for thirty days.

February 4.—Charles Herbert Levermore, of New York, secretary of the New York Peace Society, student of international relations, writer, and former college professor, is announced to be the winner of the Bok Peace Prize for the best plan by which America may help to preserve world peace. He receives the first half of the \$100,000 prize, the remainder to be given if the plan is accepted by Congress or endorsed by the people.

Both Houses of Congress adjourn out of respect to the memory of former President Wilson.

February 5.—Definite provisions to make the proposed 25 per cent. reduction in personal income taxes effective for the income of 1923 are written into the tax bill by the Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Forty-two miners are killed when the bottom falls out of a pond and floods the workings of the Milford Iron Mine near Crosby, Minnesota.

An Outline of Baseball

Baseball is not a game of "glorified rounders," as some historians contend.

Outside of passing the buck, it is the oldest known sport.

Credit for the invention of baseball is divided between Ok, the son of Wok, and Ug, the son of Wug, two young athletes who lived about the year 200,001 B. C.

Ok and Ug lived in caves on opposite sides of a little valley in the ancient land of Shush, and there was great rivalry between them and their families.

Whenever Ok felt the spirit moving him, he would heave an armful of smooth round stones across the valley into Ug's front door, and naturally Ug would retaliate, and thus they whiled away many a prehistoric day. In time they became quite proficient in throwing stones and in catching them on the fly. Thus developed what is now known as "playing catch."

There was a caveman in the community known as Ump. He had an ingrowing disposition and was hated cordially by men, women, children and dinosaurs alike. One day Ump was walking down the valley, grouchy as usual, and when he heard the stones whistling past his ear he assumed a commanding aspect, made a jerking motion with his right thumb and cried: "That's out!"

Immediately Ok and Ug forgot their feud and began bouncing smooth round stones off Ump's dome. It made a great hit with the spectators who had gathered on the hillsides to watch the daily game. They became so enthused that they started tossing war clubs, hatchets and marrow bones at Ump and chased him four miles down the valley.

That is how baseball originated, and that is why every man feels an uncontrollable urge to heave something at an Ump.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"E. J. B.," New York City—"Kindly inform me whether at any time you can use the following phrase: 'If I catch the guilty culprit.'"

The legal tradition as to the origin of *culprit* is given in Blount's "Law Dictionary," edition of 1717, as follows:

"*Culprit* is compounded of two words, *i. e.*, *Cul* and *Prit*, viz. *Cul*, which is the abbreviation of *Culpabilis*, and is a Reply of a proper Officer in the behalf of the King, affirming the Party to be guilty after he hath pleaded not Guilty, without which the Issue is not joined: The other word *Prit* is derived from the French word *Prest*, *i. e.*, ready; and 'tis as much as to say, That he is ready to prove the Party guilty."

French was at one time the language of the law, and the full answer of the clerk of the Crown when the prisoner had pleaded "Not guilty," was, "Culpable: prest d'averrer nostre bille (Guilty: ready to prove our bill)." This reply was noted on the roll in the form *cul, prist*, etc. When French was no longer the language of law, this formula was fortuitously or ignorantly mistaken for an appellation addressed to the accused and became *culprit*.

Considering the traditional origin of the word, therefore, *guilty culprit* is tautological. Usage, however, has somewhat softened the early meaning and hence, while the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary gives the primary meaning to be "a guilty person; criminal; offender," it also gives a secondary meaning, "One who stands charged with crime; a person indicted but not yet convicted." In this sense, then, *guilty culprit* is permissible. But care must be used; for instance, in the phrase you quote, "If I catch the guilty culprit," you are in effect stating that the culprit has been arraigned and proved guilty. Perhaps you mean, "If I catch the man, I'll try to prove him to be a guilty culprit."

"H. B. R.," Hillside, N. J.—"What is the difference in meaning between the words *moist*, *damp* and *wet*? Can an article or object that is *moist* or *damp* be said to be *wet*?"

Damp and *moist* are both expressive of a small infusion or suffusion of liquid, whereas *wet* denotes a saturation with liquid. *Damp* and *moist* are distinguished in that the former indicates a state of *wet* that is abnormal or foreign to the *damp* article; hence, generally unfavorable, as, a *damp* house or *damp* clothes. *Moist* indicates a normal and natural state of wet, as, a *moist* soil or a *moist* climate. One *dampens* the clothes before ironing; one places a pan of water on the stove to *moisten* the air. A *damp* ground, as one covered with dew, is one that we ought not to sit on; a *moist* ground is one favorable for agriculture, although the surface may be dry; a *wet* ground is a marshy spot, or ground after a heavy rainfall.

"W. S. S.," Washington, D. C.—"The following Latin legend is inscribed on the Confederate Memorial by Moses Ezekiel in the Arlington National Cemetery—'Victrix causa diis placuit sed victa Catoni.' Please give me a translation of the same."

The translation of the Latin legend on the Confederate Memorial is, "The victors' cause is pleasing to the gods, but the vanquished one to Cato." It is from *Pharsalia* by *Lucanus*.

"W. T. S. C.," Healdsburg, Calif.—"Which is correct, *New Year Eve* or *New Year's Eve*? Why *St. Martin's summer*, *St. Vitus's dance*, though *Christmas Eve* and *All Hallowe'en*? If the 's' is omitted in the former for the sake of euphony, why not in the latter for the same reason?"

The original form of *Christmas* was *Christ's mass* and no additional possessive was used when writing of the eve of Christ's mass, *Christ's mass eve*. The possessive was gradually elided and the word shortened to *Christmas*, and hence, *Christmas eve*. A close parallel is *criss-cross pattern*, which by the same process is a pattern of *Christ's crosses*, the possessive being entirely lost through the centuries.

Hallowe'en was originally in the possessive, *All Hallows' een*. Elision reduced it successively to *All-Hallows e'en*, *All Hallow e'en*, *Hallow e'en*, and ultimately, to *Hallowe'en*.

IT HAS A SPONSOR

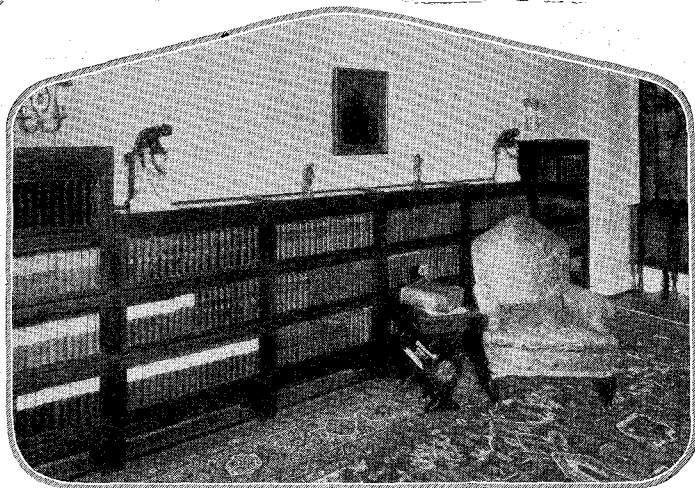
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THE ▾ SPICE ▾ OF ▾ LIFE

Womankind in the Making.—"How long before she'll make her appearance?" "She's up-stairs making it now."—*Royal Gaboon.*

What Was the Tempo?
COOLNESS IS KEYNOTE OF FIRE IN ADELPHIA HOTEL
—*Headline in The Philadelphia Record.*

Poor Man.—**JOSIE**—"He said he'd drown himself if I refused to marry him."

JAMES—"So he's between the devil and the deep sea."—*London Opinion.*

Frank, Anyway.—**HOMESTEADER** near Casper would like to meet lady that is willing to support husband. Write P. O. Box 270.—*Want Ad. in the Casper (Wyo.) Tribune.*

Reckless of Him.—**FIRST CANNIBAL**—"The chief has hay fever."

SECOND CANNIBAL—"Serves him right; we warned him not to eat the grass widow."—*Awgwan.*

War Preferable.—The reason the war in Mexico drags on may be because the inhabitants have no desire to be landed with one of these terrible modern Peaces.—*London Opinion.*

Business Is Business.—"Did you ever try to stop bootlegging in Crimson Gulch?" "No," declared Cactus Joe. "The local undertaker has such a political pull we're afraid to interfere with his business."—*Washington Star.*

Where They Go
STATISTICAL REPORT 31YY-1-b
USES OF PAPER CLIPS, PER 100,000
August 8, 1923.

Pipe Cleaners.....	3,327
Emergency Garter Clasps.....	3,709
Home-made Key-rings.....	2,425
Substitute Suspender Buttons.....	1,730
Picking Locks.....	1,060
Cleaning Typewriter Type.....	4,294
Lingerie Clasps.....	5,306
Toothpicks.....	2,095
Lapel Ornaments (Juvenile).....	1,920
Nutpicks.....	1,863
Blackhead Removers.....	1,428
Necktie Clasps.....	1,607
Hairpins.....	5,143
Fingernail Cleaners.....	5,031
Cleaning Out Fountain Pen Feeds	1,426
Wiring Down Corks on Home	
Brew.....	7,829
Button Hooks.....	7,345
Bobbed Hair Restrainers.....	14,759
Non-skid Devices for Ladies'	
Belts.....	2,550
Repairs on Typewriters, Fans and	
Pencil Sharpeners.....	3,237
Mosquito-Bite Scratchers.....	17,363
Ear Reamers.....	2,926
Clipping Papers Together.....	627

Total..... 100,000
(Correct) **W. SNICKERS,**

Efficiency Expert.
(Approved) **FULLER FIGGERS,**
Supt. of Statistics.
(W. C. O.)

This report will never be issued again, because those last three letters mean: To be reissued "When Changes Occur."—*The Echo.*

Spurring Him On.—"Why do you refuse him if you want to marry him?"

"Because he has only proposed eleven times so far, and I want him to beat the record."—*London Mail.*

Purely Medical Reasons.—"Now, tell us about it—why did you steal the purse?"

"Your Honor, I won't deceive you—I was ill and thought the change might do me good."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Conservation in Extremis.—The dying man shook his head tearfully and maintained, "I won't take it, no, Ikey, it tastes awful."

"But, mine dear fren," groaned Ikey, "you can't die and leave all these expensive medicines wasted."—*Bison.*

His Painful Duty.—In the Court House of an Eastern city is a melancholy attendant who, when asked to direct people to the bureau of marriage licenses, inquires lugubriously: "Do you insist?"

"Well, yes."
"Third door to the right."—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

Too Close.—A negro went into a bank down South to get a check cashed. He stood in line a long time and finally his turn came. Just as he got to the window the teller put up a sign: "The Bank is Busted."

THE NEGRO—"What do you mean, the bank is busted?"

TELLER—"Well, it is, that's all; it's busted—didn't you ever hear of a bank being busted?"

THE NEGRO—"Yes; but I never had one bust right in my face before."—*The Christian-Evangelist (St. Louis).*

The Random Shot

I shot an arrow into the air
It fell in the distance, I knew not where,
Till a neighbor said that it killed his calf
And I had to pay him 6 and 1/2.
I bought some poison to slay some rats,
And a neighbor swore it killed his cats,
And rather than argue across the fence,
I paid him four dollars and 50 cents.
One night I set sailing a toy balloon,
And hoped it would soar till it reached the moon,
But the candle fell on a farmer's straw,
And he said I must settle or go to law.
And that is the way with the random shot—
It never hits in the proper spot,
And the joke you sprung, that you think so smart,
May leave a wound in some fellow's heart.
—*Hamline Oracle.*

Checking Him Up.—A distinguished astronomer tells of a visit paid by several young Western women to his observatory. "I had done my best," said he, "to answer with credit the running fire of questions which my fair callers propounded. I think I had named even the remotest constellations for them, and was congratulating myself upon the outcome, when one of the younger members of the party interjected:

"But, as it has never been proved that stars are inhabited, how do the astronomers ever find out their names?"—*The Continent (Chicago).*